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# INDEX

TO THE

## TWELFTH VOLUME

OF THE

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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- Abolition.** [See "*Colonization*," "*Coloured People*," "*Hutchinson, Susan D. Nye*," "*Madison, James, Ex-P. of U. S.*" &c.]  
 Extract from the declaration of the Synod of Kentucky, concerning it, 38.  
 Resolutions against, at Cazenovia, Madison county, N. Y. 102.  
 In Antigua, 285.  
 Notice of a series of Letters on Immediate Emancipation, 286.  
 Resolutions against, of the Cincinnati Union of Coloured persons, August 1, 1836, 322.  
 Remarks on Ultra Abolition, 373.
- Africa.** [See "*Missions*," "*Whitehurst, D. W.*" &c. &c.]  
 State of, at the close of the year 1835, 49.  
 Episcopal Missions to, 164.
- African Expedition.** Object of a new one, 199.
- African male Asses.** Five imported into New York, 199.
- African Repository.** Notice concerning debts due to it, 72, 200.
- Alexander, Rev. Archibald, D. D.** His letter, May 30, 1836, on the religious Instruction of the Negroes, 320.
- AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.** [See "*Andrews, Rev. C. W.*" "*Auxiliary Societies*," "*Coloured People*," "*Contributions*," "*Gurley, Rev. R. R.*" "*Key, Francis S.*" "*Liberia*," "*Managers, Proceedings of the*," "*Pinney, Rev. John B.*" "*Resolutions*," &c.]  
 Its *Nineteenth Annual Meeting*, December 15, 1835, held in the capitol of the U. States, 1.  
 Resolution concerning its principles and proceedings, 2.  
     "                    "                    the establishment of Christian Colonies on the coast of Africa, 2.  
     "                    "                    Common Schools in Liberia. 7.  
     "                    approving the enterprise in which it is engaged, 7.  
     "                    concerning the prospective movements of the Society, proposed, 7. Laid on table, 9. Amended and adopted, 9. Reconsidered and withdrawn, 13.  
     "                    recommending application for aid to the State Legislatures and the National Government, proposed, 7. Laid on the table, 9. Withdrawn, 12.  
 Its *adjourned meeting*, December 16, 1835, 11.  
 Resolution concerning the death of Chief Justice MARSHALL, 11.  
     "                    appointing a Committee to nominate Officers and Managers. Proceedings on its Report, 12, 13.  
 Officers and Managers for the ensuing year, 13.  
 The *Nineteenth Annual Report of the Managers*, 14.  
 The *Treasurer's Account*, 28. See p. 11.  
 Domestic Agencies, 25.  
 Its early History, 50.  
 Its first Election of Officers and Managers, 56.

## AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY—Continued.

Its Principles and Operation, 73, 343.

Appeals in behalf of it, 140, 141.

English opinions favorable to it, 143, 320.

Its Prospects at the South, 193. In the West and Southwest, 320, 322. See p. 281.

Extract from the Louisville Journal, concerning it, 266.

Life Members obtained in Virginia during the past year by the Rev. C. W. Andrews, 360.

Andrews, Rev. E. A. Notice of his Letters on the condition of the coloured population and the Domestic Slave Trade, 81.

Andrews, Rev. Charles W. Appointed a special Agent of A. C. S. for certain counties of Virginia, 26.

Notice of his Address at the Annual Meeting, January 8, 1836, of the Col. Soc. of Virginia, 67.

His Resolution, April 7, 1836, at a meeting in favor of the Col. Society of Virginia, 150.

Ashmun, Jehudi. Celebration of his Victory over the Natives, 94.

Atkinson, Rev. William M. His Speech at the 19th Annual Meeting of the A. C. S. 2. See p. 9, 12, 13.

Notice of his Speech at the Annual Meeting, January 8, 1836, of the Col. Soc. of Virginia, 65. His Speech on that occasion, 111.

Notice of his Address, May 1836, to the N. Y. City Col. Soc. 187.

Austria, Her proceedings against the Slave Trade, 363.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES. [See "Colonization," &c. &c.]

Notice to them, 167.

Mr. Gurley's Plan for the action of Aux. Societies in the South, 337.

Projects of several to establish separate settlements, 330, 332, 336.

Indiana. Annual Meeting of the Indiana Col. Soc. December 15, 1835. Officers and Managers, 121, 122.

Kentucky. Meeting of the Shelby county Col. Soc. August 20, 1836, 267.

" Kentucky Col. Soc. August 22, 1836, 268.

Fayette co. Col. Soc. revived, Sept. 2, 1836. Officers & Mg's. 303.

Louisiana. Meeting, May 18, 1836, of the Louisiana Col. Soc. 192.

Massachusetts. Adjourned Meeting of the Taunton Col. Soc. November 3, 1835. Officers and Managers, 34.

New York. Notice of a Compact with the New York City Col. Society and the Young Men's Col. Soc. of Pennsylvania, 27.

Donations to constitute the Rev. William Jackson and the Rev. Dr. Milnor Life Members of the New York City Col. Soc. 102.

Fourth An. Meeting, May 10, 1836, of the N. Y. City Col. Soc. 184.

North Carolina. Meeting, May 1836, of the Managers of the North Carolina State Col. Soc. 191.

Ohio. The Knox co. Col. Soc. revived, 152. Its Officers and Directors, 153.

Anniversaries, July 4, 1836, of the Male and Female Col. Societies of Greene county, 289.

Extracts from the Sixth An. Reports of their respective Managers, 289, 290. Officers and Managers of the respective Societies, 292.

Annual Meeting, July 4, 1836, of the Ashtabula county Col. Soc. 255.

Pennsylvania. Col. Soc. at Franklin, Beaver county. Its Officers & Managers for the ensuing year, 68.

Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Col. Soc. Feb. 22, 1836. Extracts from the Report of its Managers, 125, 126. Its Officers and Managers, 126. Petition on its behalf to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 152.

Allegheny town Col. Society formed May 12, 1836. Its Officers and Managers, 206. Its First Annual Meeting, Aug. 22, 1836, 301.

Officers and Managers of the Dauphin county Col. Soc. 304.

Virginia. Annual Meeting, January 8, 1836, of the Col. Soc. of Virginia, 64. Its Officers and Managers for the ensuing year, 68. Extracts from the Report of its Managers, 151. Meeting in its behalf, April 7, 1836, 150.

"B." His Letter, Richmond, July 1836, concerning Agriculture in Liberia, 203.

Baldwin, Rev. E. M. Extracts from his Address to the Indiana Col. Soc. 122-124.

Baptist denomination of Christians. Their support of A. C. S. 141.

- Barbour, John. S. Reference to his Oration on Mr. MADISON, 259.
- Bassa Cove. Massacre at, 23, 33, 41, 47.
- Battiste, John. His conviction and sentence for violating the laws against the Slave Trade, 38.
- Beecher, Rev. Lyman, D. D. Addresses a Colonization Meeting, May 25, 1836, at Pittsburgh. His remarks on Samuel J. Mills, 205.
- Benedict, Samuel, a coloured man. His letter, Monrovia, Oct. 31, 1835, 48.
- Bethune, Rev. George W. Notice of his Address to the New York City Col. Soc. at its meeting, May 1836, 189.
- Birney, James G. Destruction of his Press, &c. 238.  
Resolution of the Cincinnati Union of coloured persons against him, 322.
- Brazeale, Drury W. 235. [See "*Emancipation*."]
- Brazil, Government of. Its proceedings concerning the Slave Trade, 365.
- Breckinridge, Rev. John, D. D. Addresses a Col. Meeting, in Newark, N. J. 34.  
His Address at a meeting, June 28, 1836, of the Young Men's Col. Soc. of the City of New York, 250.
- Breckinridge, Rev. Robert J. His Proceedings in England, 320. His Letter, Paris, August 20, 1836, to the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, 352.
- Brewster, Lyman D. His Legacy to the A. C. S. 37, 135.
- Brown, James, a Colonist. Reference to his contract with the Managers concerning Medicines, 18. Extract of a Letter from him, November 2, 1835, 31.  
His Letter, Oct. 10, 1835, proposing Agricultural plans for Liberia, 160.  
Extracts from his Letters, April 24, July 27, 1836, 176, 315.
- Brown, Orlando. His Resolutions at a meeting, Aug. 22, 1836, of the Kentucky Col. Society, 268.
- Buchanan, Thomas, Agent of the Young Men's Col. Society of Pennsylvania, and the N. York City Col. Soc. Extracts of Letters from him, 95, 96, 296.
- Caldwell, Elias B. His remarks at a meeting, in 1816, of gentlemen friendly to the plan of African Colonization, 52.
- Calhoun, John C., M. C. Extract from his Report concerning the circulation of inflammatory pamphlets through the mail, 74.
- Camp, Herman. Addresses a letter to Gerrit Smith, 137.
- Campbell, Robert. His second munificent donation to A. C. S. 142.
- Cape Palmas. [See "*Maryland State Col. Soc.*"]
- Channing, Rev. William E., D. D. Notice of certain opinions of his, 77, 78, 80.
- Clark, Rev. J. F. His Resolution, Aug. 8, 1836, at a Col. meeting at Louisville, Ky. 265.
- Clay, Henry, M. C. His remarks at the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of A. C. S. 9.  
His remarks at a meeting, in 1816, of gentlemen friendly to the plan of African Colonization, 51. Notice of his Land Bill, 253.  
Addresses a Col. meeting, Aug. 24, 1836, at Lexington, Ky. 270. His remarks on that occasion, 297.  
His Letter, Sept. 3, 1836, on Colonization, 316.
- Colonists, Letters from. [See "*Brown, James*," "*Humphries, Jonas*," "*Moore, David*," "*Wilson, Beverley R.*"]
- COLONIZATION. [See "*American Colonization Society*," "*Auxiliary Societies*," "*Hopkins, Samuel M.*" "*Huey, Daniel*," "*Liberia*," "*Madison, James, Ex-P. of U. S.*" "*Marshall, John*," "*Resolutions*," "*S.*"  
Memorial to Congress in favor of, by the citizens of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, 82.  
Views of "*S*" concerning it, 85.  
Colonization and Abolition. From the Pittsburgh Chr. Herald, 87.  
Importance of the Scheme, 123. See p. 165.  
Letter of "*J. F. C.*" Louisville, Ky. August 15, 1836, 321.
- Colonizationist, The. Copies of it remaining on sale, 199.
- Colson, Rev. William M., a colonist. His death, 103.
- Coloured People. [See "*Concord Female Liberia Association*," "*Lewis, Mr.*" "*Pappy, Mr.*" &c.]  
State of Religion among the Coloured People at the South, 70.  
Religious Instruction of Slaves in S. Carolina, 100. Mississippi, 101.  
"American Union for the relief and improvement of the Coloured race." Its meeting, February 11, 1836. Managers of an Auxiliary to it formed at North Worcester, Mass. 103. Its meeting, May 25, 1836, 193.

Coloured People. Their condition in New England, 194.

Their violence on a Judicial tribunal and rescue of two slaves, 289.

Colt, Mrs. Elizabeth. Bequeaths \$1000 to A. C. S. 296.

Concord Female Liberian Association, formed. Its Officers and Managers, 69.

Cone, Rev. Spenser H. Notice of his Address to the N. Y. City Col. Soc. 184.

Contributions to A. C. S. from Nov. 20 to Dec. 20, 1835, 39.

from Dec. 20, 1835, to January 20, 1836, 71.

from January 20, to February 20, 1836, 104.

from February 20, to March 20, 1836, 135.

from March 20 to April 20, 167.

from April 20, to May 20, 1836, 200.

from May 20 to June 20, 1836, 232.

from June 20, to July 20, 1836, 263.

from July 20, to September 23, 1836, 326.

from September 23, to October 25, 1836, 360.

Cresson, Elliot. Addresses, May 10, 1836, a meeting at which a Female Col. Soc. was formed in Pittsburg, 193. May 12, 1836, a Col. meeting at Allegheny town, Penn. 206. May 13, 25, 1836, Col. meetings in Pittsburg, 205. His remarks at the first meeting, June 28, 1836. of the Young Men's Col. Soc. of the City of N. Y. 250.

Crittenden, John J., M. C. Addresses a meeting, Aug. 22, 1836, of the Kentucky Col. Soc. 268.

Cuba. Slavery and the Slave Trade in, 323.

Cyphes, Mrs. Her death, 103.

Davidson, Rev. Mr. His Resolution at a Col. meeting, August 24, 1836, at Lexington, Ky. 269.

Denmark. Her proceedings against the Slave Trade, 362.

Dewey, Rev. L. D. Addresses a meeting, June 28, 1836, of the Young Men's Col. Soc. of the City of N. Y. 255.

Dewitt, Rev. Thos. D. D. Addresses a Col. meeting, June 13, 1836, in N. Y. 206.

Duer, William, LL. D. His remarks at the 19th Annual Meeting of A. C. S. 1, 12. Addresses a Col. meeting in New York, Dec. 2, 1835, 34. His remarks, 57.

Duncan, Lucius C. Resolution proposed by him at a meeting, May 18, 1836, of the Louisiana Col. Society, 192.

EMANCIPATION. [See "*Abolition in Antigua*," "*King, Rufus*," &c.]

A plan for Emancipation in Kentucky, 92.

Experiment in the West Indies, 102.

A gentleman owning slaves near Petersburg, Va. proposes to emancipate them for Colonization in Liberia, 165.

A lady in North Carolina desires to colonize her slaves in Liberia, 204.

Twenty coloured persons in Caroline county, Va. with \$250 each, and thirty in Hanover county, Va. to be sent to Liberia, 204.

A gentleman contemplates the liberation and colonization at Cape Palmas, of 27 coloured persons, 204.

Minutes of the Synod of Kentucky on the gradual emancipation of slaves, 218.

Capt. Isaac Ross, of Mississippi. His testamentary emancipation of his slaves, and provision for the establishment of an Institution of learning in Liberia, 166. Contents of his will, 235.

Isaac Ross, Jr. His testamentary emancipation of his slaves on condition of their going to Liberia, 235.

Drury W. Brazeale, of Mississippi. His similar disposition of his slaves. 235.

Condition of the descendants of certain emancipated slaves in Virginia, 287.

Manumission, for colonization, of 18 slaves by a gentleman in Tennessee, 317.

Dr. Shuman, of Stokes county, N. C. proposes to emancipate for colonization 17 slaves, 317.

A gentleman of Fayette co., Kentucky, desires to send 30 slaves to Liberia, 318.

Seven or eight slaves from the estate of Mrs. Muldrow, of Kentucky, remain to be sent to Liberia, 318.



- EMANCIPATION.** Extract from the will of Lee White, of Jefferson county, Ky., emancipating all his slaves for colonization, 318.  
 Codicil to the will of Isaac Webb, of Fayette county, Kentucky, liberating his slaves, from 15 to 20, on the condition of their removal to Liberia, 318.  
 Five slaves emancipated by Wm. T. Smith, of Lexington, Ky. 318.
- EXPEDITIONS to Liberia.** Arrival of the Brig Rover at Monrovia, May 1835, with 71 emigrants, 15.  
 Arrival of the Brigantine Louisiana at Monrovia, Aug. 9, 1835, with 37 recaptured Africans, and 8 manumitted slaves of Wm. H. Ireland, 16.  
 Arrival of Ship Indiana, August 19, 1835, at Monrovia, with upwards of 60 emigrants for the Bassa Cove settlement, 16.  
 Proposed expedition from Norfolk with manumitted slaves of the late Gov. Samuel Blackburn, of Virginia, and other emigrants, and a proposed expedition from New Orleans, 16.  
 The Brig Luna, Capt. Bears, sails from Norfolk, March 3, 1836, with 80 emigrants and two recaptured African children, 93. Sails from N. York, July 5, 1836, with emigrants for Bassa Cove, 226.  
 The Schooner Swift, Capt. Homer, sails from New Orleans, May 1836, with 45 emigrants, 197.  
 Proposed expeditions of the Parent and Maryland Societies, 296.  
 The Brig Niobe sails from Baltimore for Cape Palmas, October 31, 1836, with missionaries, a printer, and 32 emigrants, 338.
- Fendall, P. R. Addresses A. C. S. at its 19th Annual Meeting, 13.  
 Finley, Robert S. His retirement from the Agency for the Western District, 25.  
 Foote, S. A. Resolution moved by him at a Col. meeting, June 13, 1836, of the Young Men of the City of New York, 206.  
 Fourth of July, 140.  
 Freeman, Rev. F. Notice of his work entitled "Yaradee," &c. 296.  
 Frelinghuysen, Theodore. Addresses a public meeting in N. York, Dec. 2, 1835, and in Newark, N. J. 34. His speech at New York, 61.  
 His Letter, June 27, 1836, concerning a College in Liberia, 257.
- Gales, Joseph, Treasurer of A. C. S. His Account from January 16, to December 11, 1835, 28. *See p. 11.*  
 Addresses the Managers of the North Carolina State Col. Soc. at a meeting in May, 1836, 190.
- Gould, Rev. Mr. Extract from his Report, July 9, 1835, to the Maryland State Col. Soc. 132.
- Graham, Rev. Dr. Addresses a Col. meeting, May 12, 1836, at Pittsburg, 205.  
 Green, James, of Mississippi. His bequest for Colonizing purposes, 236, 333.  
 Grier, Judge. Addresses a Col. meeting, May 12, 1836, at Alleghany town, 206.  
 Griscom, Dr. John. His Letter, June 30, 1836, on Colonization, 359.
- Gurley, Rev. R. R., Secretary of A. C. S. Addresses the Society at its 19th Annual Meeting, 7. *See p. 12.* His visit to the North, 26. Addresses a Col. meeting, Dec. 2, 1835, in New York, 34. His Speech, 57. His Letter, Boston, Oct. 15, 1835, to the Editor of the Boston Courier, 39.  
 His remarks at the Annual Meeting, January 8, 1836, of the Col. Soc. of Virginia, 65.  
 Notice of his departure on a journey to certain Western and Southwestern States, 166. His proceedings, 233, 265. His Report, Oct. 20, 1836, of his proceedings, 329.  
 Addresses the Louisiana State Col. Soc. May 18, 1836, 192.  
 Notice of his remarks, Aug. 20, 1836, at Shelbyville, Ky. 267.  
 " 24, " Lexington, 269.  
 Addresses a public meeting, Aug. 26, 1836, at Lexington, 270. His Address, 293. Addresses a public meeting, Aug. 12, 1836, at New Albany, Ind. 305; Sept. 9, at Versailles, Ky. 306.  
 Notice of a visit from him to the North, 322.
- Hall, Col. Addison, resigns his Agency for Virginia, 26.  
 Hall, Dr. James, Governor of Maryland in Liberia, returns to the U. States, 202.  
 Hargraves, George. His second munificent donation to A. C. S. 142.  
 Hawley, Rev. Wm. Addresses A. C. S. at its 19th Annual Meeting, 12, 13.  
 Herron, James B., sails in the Brig Luna, July 5, 1836, from New York for Liberia, 228.

- Hodgson, Rev. Mr. Notice of his Address, May 10, 1836, to the N. Y. City Col. Soc. 185.
- Hopkins, Samuel M. His Letter, December 26, 1835, 50.
- Huber, Rev. Mr. His Resolutions at a meeting, August 20, 1836, of the Shelby county (Ky.) Col. Soc. 267, 268.
- Huey, Daniel. His plan for aiding A. C. S. 284.
- Humphries, Jonas, a settler at Bassa Cove. Extract of a letter from him, 250.
- Hunt, Rev. Thomas P. Addresses a Col. meeting, December 2, 1835, in New York, 34, 63.
- Hutchinson, Mrs. Susan D. Nye. Her Letter, Nov. 26, 1835, to the Ladies of the Abolition Society of Mass. 154.
- Ireland, William H. Amount received on account of his bequest to A. C. S. 15. Sale of a portion of his estate, 332, 333.
- Jay, Judge Wm. His Letter, Dec. 7, 1835, concerning a Letter of Prof. Lee, 153.
- Jeter, Rev. J. B. Resolution moved by him at the annual meeting, Jan. 8, 1836, of the Virginia Col. Soc. 68.
- Jones, Walter. Addresses A. C. S. at its 19th Annual Meeting, 12. Notice of his speech at a Col. meeting, March 24, 1836, in Washington, D. C. 127.
- Judith, an African woman. Obituary notice of her, 195.
- Kemble, Fanny. Criticism, from the *Liberia Herald*, on her Journal, 120.
- Kennedy, Hugh. His legacy to A. C. S. 15.
- Key, Francis S. Addresses A. C. S. at its 19th Annual Meeting, 12, 13. A part of a Speech of his on the trial of Reuben Crandall, 339.
- King, Rufus, M. C. Resolution submitted by him, Feb. 18, 1825, for pledging the Public Lands, to aid the emancipation and deportation of slaves, 90.
- Knapp, Capt. Charles W. His death at Whydah, on the West coast of Africa, 103.
- Lansing, Gerrit Y., M. C. Admitted as a delegate from the State Col. Society of New York, 11, 12.
- Laurie, Rev. James, D. D. Addresses A. C. S. at its 19th Annual Meeting, 13. His Letter, July 21, 1836, to Mrs. Madison, 262.
- Lee, Richard Henry. His Letter, October 27, 1835, concerning some passages in a work of Judge W. Jay, 91. See p. 153.
- Lee, Zaccheus Collins. Addresses A. C. S. at its 19th Annual Meeting, 11.
- Lewis, Mr., a coloured Preacher. Notice of his Address concerning the condition of the Coloured People in New England, 194.
- LIBERIA.** [See "*Benedict, Samuel*," "*Brown, James*," "*Buchanan, Thomas*," "*Expeditions to Liberia*," "*Managers of A. C. S.*," "*Proceedings of the*," "*M'Dowell, Dr. Robert*," "*M'Elroy, G. W.*" "*Moore, David*," "*Skinner, Dr. Ezekiel*," "*Wilson, Beverly R.*" &c.] Emigration to, 15. Views of the Managers as to sending emigrants to, 17. A spirit of insubordination in a portion of the Colonists, 17. Their general loyalty, *ib.* Appointment of Dr. E. Skinner to be temporary Colonial Agent, 17, 18. Medical Department in, 18. Erection of 9 cottages and a storehouse. Progress in erecting a saw mill, and opening a road in the rear of Millsburg, 18. Commission for negotiating a peace among the tribes in the vicinity of Liberia, 18. See p. 31. [See "*Whitehurst, D. W.*"] Languishing condition of the Public Farm, 18. Agriculture, 19. See p. 29, 160. Office of Superintendent of Agriculture, 20. Horticulture, 32. Arrangements for introducing working animals into the Colony, 19. " concerning colonial manufactures, 20. Erection of a court and jail; and other internal improvements, 21. Education in the Colony, 21. Sabbath School, 32. Collegiate Institution proposed, 70, 164, 256. [See "*Ross, Isaac*," "*Sheldon, Henry*."] Progress of Temperance in, 22. Land titles of the Society, and treaty for a further purchase, 23. Intelligence from, by the Brig *Ruth*, up to November 2, 1835, 30. Elections in, 30, 31. Baptist Association, 33. Missionary and religious movements in, 96. Methodists in, 198. Attention to the Sabbath, and average attendance on public worship in, 198, 199.

- LIBERIA.** Importations, 33. Marine List, 33.  
 Native Wars, 33. Liberation by the Colonial Agent of a Queer man captured by the Deys, 34.  
 Latest from, 41-50. Intelligence by the Brig Susan Elizabeth, up to January 8, 1836, 94.  
 Literature of, 118.  
 Municipal Legislation at Monrovia, 162.  
 Intelligence from, by the Brig Luna, up to April 24, 1836, 169, 229.  
 Settlement of MARSHALL founded, 169, 171.  
 Negotiation with King Boatswain, 229.  
 Intelligence from, by the Schooner Portia, Capt. Keeler, up to July 17, 1836, 271. By the Brig Luna, up to October 1, 1836, 359.  
 Lowrie, Walter. Addresses A. C. S. at its 19th Annual Meeting, 12.  
 M'Donald, D. Notice of his Address at a meeting, August 22, 1836, of the Allegheny town (Penna.) Col. Soc. 302.  
 M'Dowall, Dr. Robert. His Letter, Monrovia, Sept. 3, 1835, 41.  
 M'Elroy, G. W., Agent of the N. York & Kentucky Col. Societies. His Letter, Monrovia, Oct. 5, 1835, 45; N. York, Dec. 15, 1835, 46; June 10, 1836, concerning the seduction by Abolitionists of certain emigrants to Liberia, 229.  
 Addresses a Col. meeting, Aug. 8, 1836, at Saratoga, N. Y. 304.  
 Macfarland, Wm. H. His remarks at the annual meeting, Jan. 8, 1836, of the Col. Soc. of Virginia, 64. Extract from his Oration on Mr. Madison, 259.  
 M'Kendree, Bishop, a Vice-President of A. C. S. His death, 27.  
 M'Pheeters, Rev. Dr. His Resolution at a meeting, May 23, 1836, of the Managers of the North Carolina State Col. Soc. 191.  
**MADISON, JAMES, *Ex-President of the U. States.*** His Letter, Dec. 29, 1831, on African Colonization, 89.  
 Dies, June 28, 1836, 201. His legacies to A. C. S. and extracts from his will, 237.  
 Biographical notice of him, 258. Proceedings of the Managers of A. C. S. on the occasion of his death, 262. His opinions on Abolition, 301.  
 Madison, Mrs. Dolly P. Her Letter, Aug. 11, 1836, to the Rev. Dr. Laurie, 263.  
 Madison, James. His Letter, March 23, 1836, on the condition of a number of slaves in Pr. Edward co., Va. emancipated by the late Rd. Randolph, 287.  
**MANAGERS OF THE A. C. S. PROCEEDINGS OF THE**  
 Their Nineteenth Annual Report, 14. State of the Finances, 14.  
 Expeditions, 15. State of the Colony, 17. Appointment of Colonial Agent, 17. Medical Department, 18. Colonial Improvements, 18. Agriculture, 19. Working Animals, 19. Superintendent of Agriculture, 20. Wheels, Cards, Looms, &c. 20. Internal Improvements, 21. Education, 21. Temperance, 22. Purchases of Land, 23. Schooner Margaret Mercer, 23. Massacre at Bassa Cove, 23. Slave Trade, 25. Domestic Agencies, 25. Compact with two Auxiliary Societies, 26. Maryland State Society, 27. Deaths of two Vice-Presidents, 27. Prospects, 27. Treasurer's Account, 28, 11. Resolution, October 23, 1835, concerning Agriculture, Working Animals, Manufactures, &c. at the Colony, 29. Resolution, July 6, 1836, concerning the death of Mr. Madison, 262.  
 Marshall, Chief Justice, a Vice-President of A. C. S. His death 27, 1.  
 His Letter, Dec. 14, 1831, concerning African Colonization, 90.  
 " Feb. 8, 1835, " " " 165.  
 Maryland State Col. Society. [See "*Hall, Dr. Jas.*"] Correspondence with, 27. Proceedings at its Fourth Annual Meeting, March 4, 1836, 99, 129. Officers and Managers, 134. Education at Cape Palmas, 284.  
 Matanzas. The Slave Trade in, 324.  
 Matthews, Rev. Mr. Addresses a Col. meeting, April 26, 1836, in Richmond, 194.  
 Maybin, J. A. Resolution proposed by him at a meeting, May 18, 1836, of the Louisiana State Col. Soc. 192.  
 Mayes, Judge. His Report and Resolutions at a Col. meeting, Aug. 24, 1836, at Lexington, Ky. 270.  
 Meade, Bishop. His remarks, April 26, 1836, at a Col. meeting in Richmond, 194.  
 Mercer, Charles F., M. C. Addresses A. C. S. at its 19th Annual Meeting, 12.  
 Notice of his Address, March 24, 1836, to a Col. meeting in Washington, D. C. 128.



- Mercer, Miss Margaret. Collection under her auspices, of \$1300 for instructing at Glasgow, in Scotland, two young Liberian Colonists, 22.  
Extract of her Letter, July 14, 1836, concerning a proposed College in Liberia, 257.
- Mercer, Schooner Margaret, is sold in May 1835 to Roberts, Colson & Co. 23.
- Mills, Rev. Samuel J. Remarks of Dr. Beecher concerning him, 205.
- Mills, Rev. Thornton A. His Resolution at a meeting, August 22, 1836, of the Kentucky Col. Soc. 269.
- Missions. [See "*Africa*," "*Liberia*," "*Mylne*," &c.]  
Episcopal Missions to Africa, 164. Seventeenth Anniversary of the Young Men's Missionary Society. Liberian Mission to Africa, 283.  
Missionaries to Africa of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Episcopal church, the Foreign Missionary Society, and the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, 325.
- Moore, Betty, an aged slave. Notice of her death, 318.
- Moore, David, a Colonist. His Letter, April 24, 1836, 240.
- Moore, Mrs. Mary C. Her Letter, July 15, 1836, concerning the decoy of certain Emigrants, 288.
- Muldrow, Mrs. 318. [See "*Emancipation*."]
- Mylne, Rev. William. Extracts of a letter from him, Dec. 15, 1835. Death of his wife, 97.
- Naples. Her proceedings concerning the Slave Trade, 364.
- Netherlands. Their relation to the Slave Trade, 366.
- Osborn, Mrs. Sarah. Her legacy of \$500 to A. C. S. 142.
- Palmer, Rev. Benjamin F., D.D. His Resolutions at a meeting, June 28, 1836, of the Young Men's Col. Soc. of the City of New York, 255.
- Papy, M., a coloured Lawyer in Martinique, 195.
- Paulding, James K. His opinion on African Colonization, 143.
- Peers, Rev. B. O. His Resolutions at a Col. meeting, Aug. 8, 1836, at Louisville, Ky. 266.
- Perkins, Dr. Alfred. His legacy to A. C. S. 15.
- Pinney, Rev. John B., Colonial Agent, returns to U. S. in October, 1835, in the Brigantine Louisiana, 18.  
Resolution offered by him to a Col. meeting, June 13, 1836, of the Young Men of the City of New York, 206.  
His Resolution and Address at the first meeting, June 28, 1836, of the Young Men's Col. Soc. of the City of New York, 246.  
Addresses a Col. meeting, Aug. 8, 1836, at Saratoga, N. Y. 304.  
Appointed an Agent of A. C. S. for the New England States. Addresses a Col. meeting, Aug. 28, 1836, at Springfield, Mass. 305.
- Plumer, Rev. Wm. S. His remarks at the annual meeting, January 8, 1836, of the Col. Soc. of Virginia, 67.  
Extracts from his Address to the N. Y. City Col. Soc. at its meeting, May 1836, 190.
- Poindexter, Geo. His card, Sept. 2, 1836, concerning African Colonization, 303.
- Polk, Josiah F. His Resolutions at a Col. meeting, March 14, 1836, in Washington, D. C. 127.
- Pollard, B. Addresses a Col. meeting, April 28, 1836, in Richmond, 194.
- Pomeroy, Rev. Jonathan L. His legacy to A. C. S. 237.
- Porter, James. Resolution proposed by him at a meeting, May 18, 1836, of the Louisiana State Col. Soc. 192.
- Portugal. Her relations to the Slave Trade. 366.
- Proudfit, Rev. Alex., D.D. His remarks at the 19th Annual Meeting of A. C. S. 6.  
Addresses a Col. meeting, June 13, 1836, of the Young Men of the city of N. York, 207. Addresses a meeting, June 28, 1836, of the Young Men's Col. Soc. of the City of N. York, 254.
- Randolph, John, M. C. His remarks at a meeting, in 1816, of gentlemen friendly to the plan of African Colonization, 54.
- Randolph, Richard. Condition of the descendants of certain slaves emancipated by him, 287.
- Recaptured Africans. [See "*Expeditions to Liberia*."]   
Two African children, who had been brought into the U. S. by Capt. C. Miller, sent to Liberia by the Government of the U. States, 16.
- Reese, Dr. David M. Extracts from his pamphlet concerning Ultraism, 373.



**RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED OR ADOPTED IN LEGISLATIVE OR ECCLESIASTICAL ASSEMBLIES; LAWS; PUBLIC MEETINGS; AND OTHER PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS HAVING RELATION TO AFRICAN COLONIZATION.** [See "*American Colonization Society*," "*Auxiliary Societies*," "*Gurley, Rev. R. R.*" "*Virginia*."]

Colonization meeting, December 2, 1835, in New York, 34, 57.

Meeting assembled on the call of the Washington City Col. Soc. March 14, 24, 1836, 127.

Ladies' Col. meeting, May 10, 1836, in Pittsburg; and formation of a Female Col. Soc. 193. Its Address to the Ladies of the West, 207.

A Col. meeting, April 26, 1836, in Richmond, 194.

" " May 13, 1836, at Pittsburg, 205.

Meeting of the Young Men of the City of New York, June 13, 1836, and formation of the Young Men's Col. Soc. of that city. Its Officers and Managers, 206, 207. First meeting of the Young Men's Col. Soc. of the City of New York, June 28, 1836, 246.

Col. meeting, Aug. 8, 1836, at Louisville, Ky. 265; Aug. 24, 1836, at Lexington, Ky. 269; Aug. 8, 1836, at Saratoga, N. Y. 304; Aug. 12, 1836, at New Albany, Ind. 304; Sept. 9, 1836, at Versailles, Ky. 306.

Recommendation of the cause of African Colonization by the Synod of Philadelphia, 38.

Recommendation of A. C. S. in May 1836, by the General Synod, 141.

Resolutions of the Presbyteries in Philadelphia, Newcastle, New York, New Brunswick, Fayetteville, and Hopewell, concerning Colonization and Slavery, 216, 217.

Resolutions of the Philadelphia Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian church, August 1, 1836, in favor of A. C. S. 232.

Resolutions of the New York Conference in favor of A. C. S. 283.

" " General Association of Massachusetts, June 28, 1836, on the same subject, 283.

Robertson, Judge. Addresses a Col. meeting, Aug. 24, '36, at Lexington, Ky. 269.

Ross, Capt. Isaac. 166, 283, 334. [See "*Emancipation*."]

Ross, Isaac, Jr. 235, 333. [See "*Emancipation*."]

Russia. Her proceedings against the Slave Trade, 364.

Russwurm, John B., appointed Governor of the Colony at Cape Palmas, 272.

"S." a correspondent of a newspaper called the Landmark. His views concerning Colonization, 85.

Sardinia. Her proceedings concerning the Slave Trade, 362.

Sewall, Dr. Thomas. Addresses A. C. S. at its 19th Annual Meeting, 13.

Seys, Rev. John. Extract of a letter from him, Nov. 4, 1835, 96. His letter, Dec. 17, 1835, 97. Visits U. States, 271. Returns to Africa, 325.

Sharp, W. W. Addresses a Col. meeting, April 26, 1836, in Richmond, 194.

Sheldon, Henry. His donation towards founding a High School, or College, in Liberia, 70.

Shuman, Dr. 317. [See "*Emancipation*."]

Skinner, Dr. Ezekiel, appointed temporary Colonial Agent. Sails for the Colony in the Brig Susan Elizabeth, July 11, 1835. Arrives at Monrovia, Aug. 12, 1835, 18. Extract from his letters, Dec. 22, 1835, Jan. 8, 1836, 94, 98. Addresses the Maryland State Col. Soc'y. at its 4th annual meeting, 120. Extracts from his letter, April 1836, 170.

Slavery. [See "*Abolition in Antigua*," "*Breckinridge, Rev. Robt. J.*" "*Emancipation*," "*Randolph, Richard*," "*Resolutions*," &c.]

Opinions of Washington concerning, 48.

Slave Laws of Virginia, 91, 153.

Political character of the Slavery question in the U. States, 122-4.

Extracts of a letter to Lord Brougham concerning American Slavery, 221.

Extract from the Answer of the General Conference of the U. States to an Address from the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, 282.

Dr. Alexander on the Religious Instruction of the Negroes, 318.

In Cuba, 323. Prospects of its termination in several States of the United States, 350.

Slave Trade. [See "*Battiste, John*."]

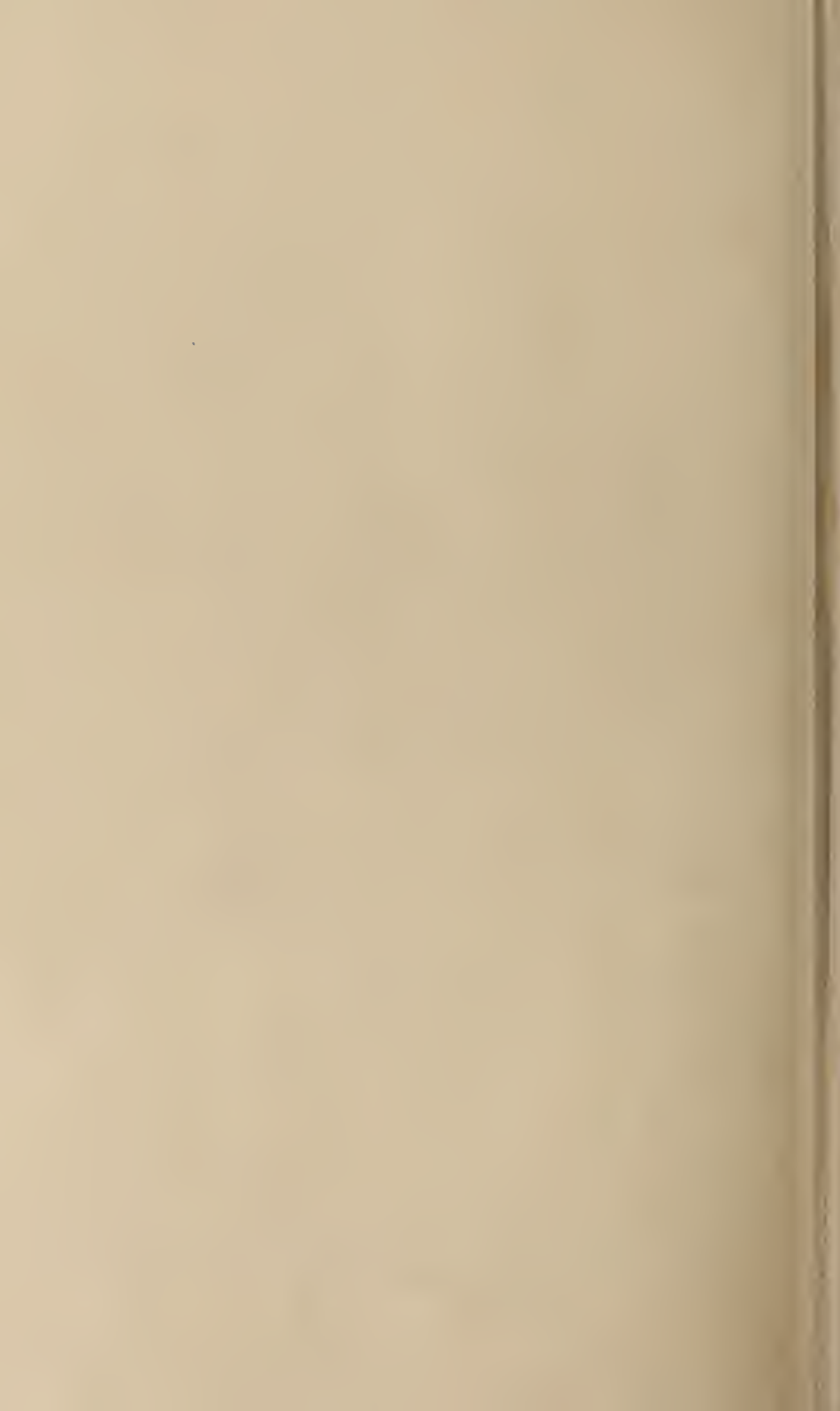
Capture of Slavers, 94, 98, 158, 272.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Skinner concerning it, 98.

Treaty between Great Britain and Spain concerning it. 99.

- Slave Trade. Seizure of the vessel *St. Nicholas*, in New York, on a charge of having violated the laws of the U. States against the Slave Trade, 99. Its progress, 158. In Cuba, 323. In Matanzas, 324. Carried on from Eastern Africa, 199. Charge against a Colonist of being concerned in it, repelled by him, 159. Extracts of an article from the *Edinburg Review* concerning it, 361.
- Smith, Gerrit. His defection from A. C. S. and charges against it, 35, 137. His Letter, Nov. 24, 1835, to Mr. Gurley, 36.
- Smith, William T. [See "*Emancipation*."] His legacy to A. C. S. 318.
- Southard, Samuel L., M. C. Addresses A. C. S. at its 19th Annual Meeting, 12.
- Spain. Her policy concerning the Slave Trade, 367.
- Spencer, Daniel M. His Resolution and remarks at the annual meeting, July 4, 1836, of the Ashtabula (Ohio) county Col. Soc. 255.
- "Spirit of Misrule," *The*, 239.
- Stone, William L. His remarks at a meeting, June 28, 1836, of the Young Men's Col. Soc. of the City of New York, 251, 254.
- Sweden. Her relations to the Slave Trade, 366.
- Tallmadge, Benjamin. His legacy to A. C. S. 296.
- Taylor, William, a coloured medical student. His purpose of settling as a practitioner of medicine in Liberia, 18.
- Teage, Hilary. His Letter, Monrovia, Aug. 4, 1836, concerning a charge against him of being concerned in the Slave Trade, 159.
- Thatcher, B. B. Addresses the N. Y. City Col. Soc. at its meeting, May 1836, 189.
- Thompson, Mrs., a Colonist, formerly Mrs. Cesar. Her death, 103.
- "Thoughts for those who think," 73.
- Tittler, Ephraim, a coloured man. His Letter, January 19, 1836, 44.
- Todson, Dr. Geo. P. Returns to U. States, in April 1835, in the *Brig Bourne*, 18.
- Turner, Reuben D., Corresponding Secretary, &c. of the Young Men's Col. Soc. of N. York. Notice of his Circular, 256.
- Tyng, Rev. Stephen, D. D. Resolution moved by him at a meeting, May 1836, of N. York City Col. Soc. 189.
- Ultraism. Extracts from a pamphlet concerning it, 373.
- United States. Their policy concerning the Slave Trade, 365.
- Van Rensselaer, Rev. Cortlandt. Resolution offered by him to a Col. meeting, June 13, 1836, of the Young Men of the City of N. York, 206.
- Virginia, Slave Laws of, 91, 153. Resolution of her Legislature, Dec. 1816, concerning African Col. 113, 114. Sentiments of several of her public men concerning African Col. 112-116. Her policy towards the Coloured People, 116.
- Washington, George. Extracts, concerning Slavery, from his letters, April 12, 1786, to Robert Morris, May 10, 1786, to the Marquis de Lafayette, and Sept. 9, 1786, to John F. Mercer, 48.
- Webb, Charles H., a coloured medical student. His death, 18.
- Webb, Isaac 318. [See "*Emancipation*."]
- Wharton, Mr. Addresses the Louisiana State Col. Soc. at a meeting held May 18, 1836, 192.
- Wheeler, S. J. His Letter, Nov. 1835, on Slavery and Colonization, 37.
- White, Lee. 318. [See "*Emancipation*."]
- White, Col. Manuel. His liberal donation to A. C. S. 202.
- Whitehurst, D. W. His Journal of a visit to the Tribes North of the River St. Paul's, 105, 144, 177, 209, 241, 273, 307.
- Whittlesey, Elisha, M. C. Addresses A. C. S. at its 19th Annual Meeting, 12, 13.
- Williams, Rev. Anthony D., a colonist. Extract of a letter from him, 96.
- Wilson, Beverley R. His Letter, Monrovia, April 26, 1836, 208. See p. 17, 26.
- Winslow, Rev. Mr. Offers a Resolution at a meeting of the American Union for the relief and improvement of the Coloured race, 193.
- Witherspoon, Rev. Dr. Addresses a Col. meeting, May 25, 1836, at Pittsburg, 205.
- Wright, Rev. Chester. His remarks concerning the *Liberator*, Rev. R. W. Bailey. &c. 99, 100.
- Yaradee, a Plea for Africa, 296.





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COLONIZATION MOVEMENTS.

THE visit of the Secretary of the American Colonization Society to the West continues to be attended by the most gratifying circumstances. At almost every step of his progress he is met by manifestations of attachment to the cause in which it is engaged, and often by liberal contributions to its Treasury. The hostility which it has encountered from opposite classes of objectors in the Western States, has directed public inquiry to its principles and operations, and the result, as in other quarters of the Union, has been a favorable judgment.— Among the indications of the growing strength of the cause among our Western brethren, are the proceedings at some recent public meetings.

A Colonization meeting was held at the First Presbyterian church in the city of *Louisville*, Kentucky, on Monday, August 8th. On motion of the Rev. D. C. PAGE, W. C. BULLITT, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. TANNENILL appointed Secretary. The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, an address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. GURLEY, on the subject of the colonization of the people of colour on the coast of Africa; after which the following resolutions were offered by the Rev. J. F. CLARK, and unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting the American Colonization Society deserves to be sustained by the American people; and that the signs of the times show that the wise and benevolent throughout the Union may be expected soon to unite in support of the cause of African Colonization, as a scheme most conducive to the honor and happiness of our country, and to the permanent welfare of the African race.

*Resolved*, That application should be made for assistance to this great enterprise, both to the State and Federal Governments; and that our representatives from the city of Louisville and the county of Jefferson be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to use their influence at the approaching session of the General Assembly, to obtain such a donation for the State, of its share of the surplus revenue to be received, in aid of the cause of the Colonization Society, as in the wisdom of the General Assembly may seem proper.

*Resolved*, That until the aid of the State Legislatures and of Congress shall be extended to this Society, it becomes its friends cheerfully, frequently and liberally to contribute to its pecuniary resources.



*Resolved*, That a subscription be now opened in aid of the Parent Society, and that a committee of nine be appointed to secure extensively to such subscription the names of our citizens.

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to reorganize at an early day the Colonization Society of this county, and that the committee appointed to bring the last resolution into effect, be requested, when they shall think best, to call a public meeting for this purpose.

The Chairman then appointed the following committee, in conformity with the fourth resolution, viz: Rev. J. F. Clarke, Rev. W. L. Breckinridge, Robert J. Ward, W. F. Bullock, Dr. Maddox, A. Bayless, M. D. Averill, S. S. Goodwin, and Jacob Hikes.

On the 15th of August a large and respectable adjourned meeting of the citizens of Louisville was held in the First Presbyterian church. WM. C. BULLIT was called to the chair, and J. T. N. MADDOX appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by M. R. WIGGINTON and Rev. R. R. GURLEY; after which, on motion of Rev. B. O. PEERS, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the scheme of African Colonization is, in the judgment of this meeting, admirably adapted to unite the patriotism, philanthropy, and religion of the whole country, in endeavors to improve the condition, and to brighten and enlarge the prospects of the African race.

*Resolved*, That we should never despair of securing to this scheme the powers and resources of the State Legislatures and of the Federal Government.

*Resolved*, That as the acts of Government in this free and happy country are but the voice of the people, it becomes the friends of this cause, individually, by their influence and contributions, to endeavor to form a public sentiment which shall sanction the application of the resources of the country to this great work of humanity.

*Resolved*, That we now proceed to reorganize the Louisville Colonization Society, and hereby adopt as our own, the Constitution of said Society.

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to nominate suitable officers.

Which committee, after consultation, reported the following gentlemen, who were unanimously elected:

ROBERT J. WARD, President. *Vice-Presidents*—DANIEL FETTER, LEVI TYLER, Dr. B. H. HALL. *Managers*—Col. J. Robertson, Wm. F. Bullock, Wm. C. Bullitt, G. W. Anderson, Robert Buckner, James F. Clarke, Samuel Gwathmey, Dr. J. T. N. Maddox. SAMUEL CASSADAY, Treasurer.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. RUSSELL,

*Resolved*, That the Board of Managers be requested to meet to-morrow evening at Dr. B. H. Hall's office, and organize committees to visit the several wards in the city, in order to obtain additional funds and members of the Society.

The Louisville Journal announced the meeting on the 15th ult. in the following terms:

We again inform our readers, that the friends of Colonization will hold a meeting at the first Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock this evening.

We look upon Colonization as the only plan, consistent with individual rights, and the peace, happiness and prosperity of the nation, which has been or can be devised, for the abrogation of slavery in the southern states. Indeed, it is the only plan, which promises contentment, prosperity, and moral, intellectual and social elevation or improvement to the emancipated negro. We ardently desire to see colonization exciting that intense and pervading interest, which its momentous importance deserves. Why may we not expect it to do so? If the wicked cause of immediate abolition has embodied, in certain sections of the Union, a large band of fanatics, working together as one man by means of affiliated societies, spending time and money, and risking life in the dissemination of their doctrines and for the accomplishment of their designs, why may we not expect an interest, deep and broad as the national mind, national morality, and national philanthropy, to be awakened, by proper efforts, in the benevolent and beneficent cause of colonization.

Let us contrast, for a moment the workings of the two schemes: Abolition threatens

the integrity of the Republic by arraying the free against the Slave States. It proposes to violate individual rights and to interfere with the domestic institutions of a State. Assuming as his guide the misapplied maxim, that all men are free and equal, the abolitionist marches straight onward to his purpose. He listens to no compromise, brooks no delay, accepts no conditions, regards no surrounding circumstances. He does not even stop to enquire, whether the condition of the negro in America will be bettered by the success of his scheme. The nation may be rent asunder, a servile war may ensue, the negro may exchange his domestic servitude for a social condition far more intolerable; but all this is nothing to the abolitionist. He answers all by appealing to his maxim of freedom and equality. On the other hand, colonization acts under the guidance of a catholic benevolence and philanthropy. It has no maxim which demands the sacrifice of the rights of any party, or, which disregards the present and future condition of all parties. Its object is to do good without inflicting injury—not to enforce a misapplied political maxim. It surveys the whole ground upon which it is to operate, all the attending circumstances, and all the parties concerned. Its object is to benefit the white no less than the slave, and it looks to the rights of both, and to the present and future happiness of both. Its object is not to pronounce the negro free, and equal to the white, but to endeavor to make him so—not simply to break the chains from his limbs, but to place him in a condition to *deserve* and *enjoy* freedom. The colonizationist is patriotic as well as philanthropic. He does not sacrifice all the virtues to a single one. One of his great objects is to preserve and to perpetuate the institutions of his country. He is not willing to turn loose upon the republic millions of slaves, degraded, ignorant, and vicious; who, after a convulsive and bloody struggle for equality or supremacy, must at last sink into a condition worse than that from which they emerged.

Such is an imperfect picture of abolition contrasted with colonization. The former has excited great interest with a class of misguided men in certain sections—can it be doubted, that the latter will excite as deep an interest in the minds of the wise, the benevolent and philanthropic all over the Union? We trust that the proposed meeting will be well attended, and that an impression may be produced, which will not be effaced until much good is accomplished.

On Saturday evening, August 20th, a called meeting of the Shelby county Auxiliary Colonization Society was held in the Methodist E. church at *Shelbyville*. SAMUEL TEIRS was called to the chair, and JOHN LANE was appointed Secretary. "The Rev. R. R. GURLEY," says the Baptist Banner of that state, "General Agent of the American Colonization Society, addressed the meeting in an able and most eloquent manner, urging the claims of the Society upon the Christian, the Philanthropist, and Statesman, in terms of the most thrilling eloquence, for the space of about one hour."

On motion of the Rev. Mr. HUBER, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting regards the American Colonization Society, as founded on patriotic and christian principles, and worthy of the generous support of all the friends of the African race.

2. *Resolved*, That the Society respectfully commends itself to our judgment and affection, in the fact, that it presents a great scheme of benevolence towards our coloured population, for the execution of which, the counsels, endeavors, and charities of our fellow-citizens in the North, the South, the East, and the West, can harmoniously unite, to the eternal honor of one continent, and the deliverance from the worst thraldom of superstition, crime, and misery, of another.

3. *Resolved*, That we should never despair of securing to this great enterprise of philanthropy, the power and treasure of the State Legislatures and of the Federal Government; and that we earnestly recommend to our fellow-citizens of this State to transmit at an early day, their memorials in behalf of this enterprise, to both.

4. *Resolved*, That the remarkable and most encouraging success, which through the good providence of Almighty God, has attended the efforts of this Society, and the beautiful and flourishing Christian settlements which (planted through its agency, and now guarded and cherished by its watchful care,) now adorn the African coast, afford the strongest motives why (until the public means shall be extended

to the cause,) we should make to the funds of this Society frequent and liberal contributions.

5. *Resolved*, That we expect, confidently, that the good which by this Society (even if left to depend solely upon private benevolence) will be conferred upon a large and suffering portion of the human family, will be immense—an ample reward for arduous labors and the largest donations.

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to appoint a committee to obtain additional members and funds to the Shelby county Colonization Society.

7. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Baptist Banner.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to meet at the Methodist church on to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

The Society met at the M. E. church on Sunday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. pursuant to adjournment; Judge T. P. WILSON in the chair. The Rev. Mr. HUBER offered the following Resolution, which, after some debate, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a subscription should be opened in aid of the Parent Society, and that a committee be appointed to receive this subscription.

The following gentlemen compose the committee appointed pursuant to the 6th Resolution, viz: Rev. John Tevis, Rev. R. Giddings, Rev. Joseph Huber, Rev. Mr. Proctor, and Rev. Wm. Gunn.

On motion of SAM. TEVIS, Esq., the meeting then adjourned until Saturday, the 27th August, to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

On Monday evening, August 22d, a meeting of the Kentucky Colonization Society was held at the Presbyterian church at Frankfort, JAMES DAVIDSON was chosen President, *pro tem.*, and A. G. HODGES, Secretary, *pro tem.* After addresses from the Rev. R. R. GURLEY and the Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, in support of the claims of this Institution, the following resolutions were offered by ORLANDO BROWN, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That the plan of colonizing the free coloured population of the United States, upon the Western coast of Africa is, in the estimation of this meeting, the only practicable scheme which has yet been suggested, by which the blessings of civil, political and religious freedom can be fully extended to the liberated bondsmen of our country.

*Resolved*, That the plan of African Colonization recommends itself to all true philanthropists, not only by the great objects which it is designed to effect, but also by the means through which these results are to be obtained—that it occupies the true ground of non-interference with slavery, as an institution recognized by the laws; yet, at the same time, affords a safe and honorable asylum to such as are thought fit objects for the gift of Freedom.

*Resolved*, That while this meeting enter their protest against the disorganization and mischievous movements of the abolitionists, whose schemes spring from ignorance and tend to abominable crimes, they hail with heartfelt pleasure the many recent and favorable demonstrations in behalf of the Colonization cause.

*Resolved*, That the time has now arrived when the whole American people should lend their aid to promote the success of an enterprise which must prove a national blessing—that although, hitherto, private contributions have sufficed to solve the problem of the practicability and expediency of colonizing the free blacks, the signs of the times now strongly indicate the necessity of a more vigorous action, and that the State and National Governments should, as far as they consistently can, lend their aid to make this a great National and American work.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is proper that application should be made to the Federal Government, and to the States, for such assistance as they, in their munificence may think proper to extend—expressing it as the sense of this meeting, that a portion of the public treasure could not be more wisely expended than in removing from among us, a species of population who must ever be debased where they are, but who may attain wealth, power, refinement and virtue in the land of their forefathers.

*Resolved*, That until the success of such application can be made known, it is proper that individual liberality should continue to foster what it has so gloriously



commenced, and that a subscription be now taken up to aid the Society in prosecuting its benevolent and patriotic views.

The following additional resolution was offered by the Rev. T. A. MILLS:

*Resolved*, That the general and deep darkness which for ages has enveloped the people of Africa, and the extreme miseries in which they have been and are still involved, give them a strong claim upon our compassion and charity, and that we are urged to countenance and aid the settlements founded by free coloured emigrants from the United States, on the African coast, as affording facilities for the introduction of civilization and the christian religion into that quarter of the world.

The Kentucky Colonization Society has since transmitted to the Parent Board ONE THOUSAND dollars. This honorable example will, it is hoped, stimulate other Auxiliaries to increased exertions in the good cause.

A public meeting was held at *Lexington*, Kentucky, at the M'Chord church, on Wednesday evening, August 24, to consider the claims and prospects of the American Colonization Society.

Chief Justice ROBERTSON was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting in a few pertinent remarks, in relation to the policy and objects of the Society, both of which he approved in the most unequivocal manner. Mr. GURLEY, the Secretary of the Society, then addressed the Chair. "He spoke," says the *Lexington Intelligencer*, "for about fifty minutes, in an eloquent, forcible and interesting manner; describing the benefits which the colony of Liberia had conferred upon her own people—the prospective blessings yet in store for Africa, as the unavoidable results of urging forward the benevolent, patriotic and philanthropic designs of the Society—and the consequences so desirable to this country. He spoke of what he had seen in Liberia—he compared the progress of our own countrymen, since the rock of Plymouth first felt the impress of an English foot, or the woods of Jamestown surrounded with the blows of a transatlantic axe, with that of the people of Liberia since their first re-entry upon the soil of their forefathers. The comparison told well for the latter. He paid a just tribute to the philanthropy and keen-sighted statesmanship of Kentucky's favourite son, as evinced in his early, constant, uniform, eloquent, and powerful advocacy of the colonization cause. But we cannot even attempt to give (never so faintly) an idea of this address, commensurate with its value, as an entertaining mental repast for the enlightened and highly respectable audience who heard it."

When Mr. GURLEY had closed, the Rev. Mr. DAVIDSON offered the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we regard the *cause of colonization* with increased interest, as having stood the hour of trial, and as having been tested by the severest shocks of opposition; and we cherish a confident hope that its claims are seated more firmly than ever, in the esteem of the judicious and reflecting.

2. *Resolved*, That we consider this great cause as worthy of the attention and aid of Congress, and our State Government; and that our Representatives from the county of Fayette be respectfully requested to use their influence to obtain from the next General Assembly a portion of the revenue expected from the distribution of the *surplus fund*, to be devoted to advance the interests of Colonization.

3. *Resolved*, That we deem it expedient to re-organize the *Colonization Society* of this place, as speedily as possible.

4. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve and recommend to the benevolent, the project elsewhere proposed of founding a *College and High School* in Liberia.

5. *Resolved*, That it would be attended with great advantages, could adequate funds be secured from the above-mentioned grant, or otherwise, to purchase lands, and found a settlement, on the Western coast of Africa, under the style of "*the Kentucky Colony*," with the consent and under the direction of the Parent Society.

The Resolutions were referred to a committee consisting of DANIEL MAYES, G. ROBERTSON, WILLIAM PAWLING, JOHN M. M'CALLA, and R. DAVIDSON, with instructions to report thereon at an adjourned meeting to be held in the Methodist church, on Friday evening, Au-

gust 26th. This meeting was accordingly held, Chief Justice ROBERTSON being Chairman, and J: CLARKE, Secretary.

Judge MAYES, the Chairman of the committee to whom Mr. DAVIDSON's Resolutions had been referred, stated, on their behalf, that the committee had had the resolutions under consideration, and had directed him to report them to the meeting, which he did; and requested that the Report in writing be read by the Secretary: which was done in the words following:

The Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Resolutions following, respectfully Report: That they are of opinion that these Resolutions embrace subjects of great interest, and deserve the serious attention of this meeting. They therefore recommend the adoption of said Resolutions.

They further recommend that a subscription be opened at this time, in behalf of the Parent Society at Washington, and that a committee be appointed to solicit additional subscriptions in the city and county.

The Report and Resolutions having been read, the Report was on motion concurred in.

On motion of the Rt. Rev. Bishop SMITH, the resolutions were taken up for consideration separately, and on his motion that the first resolution be adopted, it was read by the Secretary, and unanimously adopted. The second and third Resolutions were then severally read and unanimously adopted.

The fourth Resolution being then called up, Judge MAYES addressed the Chair not for the purpose of discussing the Resolution under consideration, but rather to state that a gentleman, who had long been an officer of the Society—one of its zealous and steadfast friends, and at present its Secretary, the Rev. Mr. GURLEY, was present; and, as he was doubtless possessed of much information, which would be interesting to the meeting, he moved that Mr. GURLEY be requested to address the meeting on the subject of Colonization.

[A sketch of Mr. GURLEY's Address will be found at page 293 of this volume.]

Mr. CLAY then addressed the Chair for about half an hour. [The Lexington Intelligencer promises to give hereafter a sketch of his remarks.] When he had concluded, the question on the fourth Resolution was put, and it was adopted.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Committee of five, a contribution was then taken up, and subscriptions received in aid of the American Colonization Society.

The following persons were appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions and donations for the same object; namely: In the 1st ward, JOSEPH BRUEN; 2d ward, NORMAN PORTER; 3d ward, JAMES HAMILTON; 4th ward, JOHN NORTON. The Committee were authorized to add to their own number one gentleman in each ward, if deemed by them expedient; and were instructed to report to an adjourned meeting.

Considerable desultory discussion arose as to the best manner of putting in active operation the Auxiliary Colonization Society of Lexington, as recommended by the Report which had been adopted: and it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee of five be continued, and requested to present in the form of a report to an adjourned meeting, a Constitution for the Colonization Society of this place: and that the more perfect reorganization of the Society, by the enrolment of members and the election of officers, be postponed until that meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned till Monday next, at the M'Chord church, at half past 7 o'clock.

## LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

The schooner *Portia*, Captain Keeler, arrived a few days ago at New York from Liberia, bringing as a passenger the Rev. JOHN SEYS, Superintendent of the Methodist mission in Western Africa. This vessel also brought despatches from Governor SKINNER, under date of the 17th of July, and letters from several colonists. These communications having been received just before our number was about to issue from the press, our present notice of them is necessarily brief.

No material change in the condition of the Colony appears to have occurred since the last previous advices from it. Gov. SKINNER says, "Let emigrants be directed to *Marshall*, and the vessel be chartered accordingly, and forward me a proper supply of trade goods judiciously selected, and I can half support the emigrants here by the profits of trade and the produce I shall raise. A good draw seine here, made very wide, would be of great utility." General scarcity of provisions had existed, and the difficulty of procuring them had been much increased by the native war. Gov. SKINNER succeeded in purchasing the seasonable supply of 1300 crews of rice.

The *Liberia Herald* of June 30, which came in the *Portia*, gives the following items of information:

**NATIVE WAR IN SHERBRO.**—We have been informed by several of our citizens of undoubted veracity, recently returned from the windward, that nearly the whole of that portion of the Sherbro country north of the Bagroo river, was, when they left there, in a most wretched state of confusion and warfare. They did not learn the particulars as to what gave rise to the disturbance; but from what information they received, it appears that the Timanees, a very numerous tribe inhabiting a very extensive tract of country on the northeast and east of Sierra Leone, had, from some cause or other, invaded these people, and were driving all before them.—Large native towns and villages were entirely deserted. Many natives, men, women, and children, were daily seen moving off to some place of safety; with a rapid flight. In some places, they left behind them large quantities of rice, and every thing else they could not convey away with ease. Our informants also stated that the slave trade, in some part of the Sherbro, was carried on to a considerable extent. Several slaving vessels were at the Sherbro bar, (or She bar.) And we hesitate not to believe that the captives taken in this war, either by the Timanees or the Sherbroes, will find their way inland, (if not through the Sherbro sound, in canoes,) to the She bar, to be sold into irremediable bondage. The slave trade may be regarded as the curse of Africa. So long as it exists, so long will wars, famine, rapine, and murder prevail. As the Krooman said, "*war no done soon; pose while man buy slave every time.*"

King Boatswain, King Brumley, and King Jimmy, native chiefs in the vicinity of Caldwell, were at war, and their people committed depredations on the planted fields of the colonists; but they were careful not to interfere with the colonists themselves. The depredations were committed under the influence of biting hunger, the war having produced great distress.

A military company has been organized at Monrovia, styled "Cary's Legion of Honor," in memory of the Rev. Lot Cary, deceased.

A weekly mail has been established by the Colonial Agent, Dr. Skinner, between Bassa Cove, Edina, the new town at Junk, and Monrovia. The mail is carried by a postman, who leaves Bassa on Monday morning and arrives at Monrovia early on Thursday.

A dwelling house, occupied by the widow James, on Broad street, Monrovia, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th of June. Every thing was lost. This was the first conflagration of any extent that ever occurred in Monrovia.

The agency house at Caldwell, built by the lamented Ashmun, fell to the ground about the middle of June. It contained, among other things, a quantity of medi-



cines belonging to the Colony, which were destroyed. The fall of the building is ascribed to the havoc committed in the timbers by the termites, or white ants.

**PROLIFIC NEIGHBORHOOD.**—Mr. Editor: Please to notice the increase of Monrovia, in Broad street; the birth of five fine boy children, in succession, all near each other in one neighborhood, namely: Mrs. Nelson, a son on a Monday; Mrs. White, one on a Tuesday; Mrs. J. C. Barbour, one on a Wednesday; Mrs. Titler, one on a Thursday; and Mrs. Yates, one on a Saturday. A young Liberian for every day in a week, except Friday, which you know is regarded by some as a luckless day. Yours, &c.

Capt. R. Poulard, of the barque Henry Hill, of New York, was drowned on the 21st of July, while attempting to cross Mesurada bar in a canoe. The body was found and interred the next day.

The small pox was creating much alarm at Sierra Leone.

**MORAL FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY.**—The celebration of the second anniversary of the Moral Friendship Society was held on Wednesday, the 15th instant. Pursuant to the arrangement of the committee appointed for the purpose, the members met at nine o'clock, A. M., at the house of the Vice-President, Rev. E. Johnson; and at 10 o'clock formed in procession in the following order:

The Orator, supported by a member.	Standing Committee.
The Vice-President and Chaplain.	Private members.
Treasurer and Secretary.	

The procession then marched from the Vice-President's down to Mr. Chaver's corner, thence to Broad street, to the First Baptist meeting-house, where, after singing and prayer by the Chaplain, the constitution of the Society was read by Mr. Yates, followed by an appropriate address by Mr. Wm. N. Lewis. The service closed by singing and a prayer of thanksgiving. The members then assembled in the same order, and proceeded down Broad street to the Second Baptist meeting-house, thence to the Mission corner, and up Pleasant Grove, to the Vice-President's again, where the annual election took place, and their officers were chosen for the ensuing year. At half past 2 o'clock, P. M., the members moved off to the house of Mr. Jonas Cary, (a member) and socially partook of a neat and wholesome dinner, well served up. All seated around the board, a few moments' close attention to business, serving and being served, was succeeded by the most agreeable conversation. The utmost cordiality and harmony prevailed throughout the day. Every countenance glowed with cheerfulness. Thus the day ended; and after returning to the house of the Rev. E. Johnson, they were dismissed.

**MARINE LIST.—PORT OF MONROVIA.**

*Arrived since our last.*

- On the 28th ult. schooner Portia, Keeler, 32 days from New York.
- On the 12th instant, barque Henry Hill, Poulard, from St. Thomas.
- On 17th, schooner Portia, Keeler, from the windward.
- On 21st, British brig Rocket, Boag, 44 days from Liverpool.
- Brig Susan Elizabeth, Lawlin, 39 days from New York.
- On 22d, Brazilian schooner Negretio, from the windward.
- British schooner Tembo, Driag, from river Sess.
- On 23d, brig Elizabeth, Fry, 40 days from Salem, Mass.
- Brig Ruth, Taylor, 56 days from Philadelphia, via Gambia and the Galenas.
- On 25th, H. B. M. brig Curlew, from the windward.

**COLONY AT CAPE PALMAS.**—The former Editor of the Liberia Herald, Mr. JOHN B. RUSSWURM, has been appointed Governor of Maryland in Liberia, *vice* Dr. JAMES HALL resigned. Mr. RUSSWURM's abilities and attainments are well known to all who have attended to the history of African Colonization.

**SLAVER CAPTURED.**—The Buzzard, a British cruizer, captured another slaver on the 4th of June, the Portuguese brig Manitto, with two hundred and sixty-eight slaves on board. This makes the seventh vessel captured by the Buzzard since the 17th December, 1834, with a total of *two thousand six hundred and seventy-three slaves!*

## MR. WHITEHURST'S JOURNAL.

(CONTINUED FROM p. 246.)

*Monday 23d.*—This morning we visited the market, situated without the northern gate, across a brook, and about 500 yards from the barricade. Here indeed was a Babel: about 500 women with their children, and about half the number of men. Here too were the products of the country for barter, from the thimblefull of salt to the more valuable leaf of tobacco. Rice, palm oil, palm nuts, cassada, palm butter, plantains, bananas, pumpkins, pepper, ground nuts, &c. We made our marketing this morning at the expense of a leaf and a half of tobacco, which bought us cassada, bananas, pine apples, &c. After breakfast we called on the King, who was engaged in sending individuals off to the Mamboo country, relative to his entering into a peace with the Goorahs. We desired him to appoint a day, and he named to-morrow, as the day of audience. We were then desired to sit down, and listen to the instructions delivered. This afternoon Mr. Finley and Mr. Logan arrived.

*Tuesday 24th.*—Mr. Finley brought additional instructions from the Governor, who seems to be ruffled at our tardy movement. As the delay is not attributable to a want of zeal in the cause of Africa, we are willing to be judged of in this matter by any proper tribunal. \* \* \* About 10 o'clock we sent word to the King that we would wait on him whenever convenient. At 12 we appeared before him in presence of a very numerous company, and at the request of my associates, recapitulated our instructions of the 5th February, without any notice, for the *present*, of those which had been subsequently received. Among those present was Tabbahpoo. Our observations were listened to in the most respectful silence. The King informed us that it would be necessary to wait a month, until he could collect the Headmen of the surrounding country interested in the war, communicate our object, and *talk the pulaver*. On the subject of the road, he seemed pleased, as well as on that of schools, more particularly the idea of having the female children taught the "white man's book." There is here a vast field for the exercise of benevolence in the education of children: they seem docile, apt, and will learn, no doubt, readily. The King was in a recumbent position, around whom we sat on an elevation of bamboos; in the rear were 15 slaves chained by the neck, shadowing in bold relief the freemen in front. The *toute ensemble* was striking; master and slave in close proximity, whilst the fate of hundreds hung on one incautious remark, or erroneous idea. The King understanding a little English, it is less difficult to communicate with him than we had anticipated. Mr. Finley, after our audience was over, solicited of him guides and carriers, to enable him to return to the Cape. We presented the presents, by instruction of the Governor, brought by Mr. F. 50lbs. tobacco, 1 piece white cotton, 2 ps. Madras hks., 1 p. satin stripe, 3 red caps, 1 yd. scarlet, 25 pipes, 4lbs. beads, 1lb. coloured and plain thread, 2 papers needles, 1 Turkish cap, 1 Arabic Bible.

*Wednesday 25th.*—This morning the King called on us, and desired us to send a "book" to the Governor, by Mr. F., assuring him of his continued good will and friendship toward the Liberia people; that he would have tolerated no other interference in the matter than that of the Colony, and as an instance of his forbearance, and showing that it was not a war of conquest on his side, he informed us that he had entered into a treaty with Jenkins' father "never to bring war into his town," and that it was in part owing to that circumstance why Jenkins was not destroyed before this. There is certainly some magnanimity in this respect for the faith of treaties, more particularly when springing from a man who has obtained his present ascendancy from the right of conquest. Boatswain is upwards of 6 feet, 3 inches high, proportionably stout, and when young was no doubt very powerful. He is now upwards of 60 years; but intemperance has made sad havoc upon his intellect and frame, and with it produced a decrease of morals. One smiles at the morals of a savage; but it has induced him to copy the vices of civilized life with a remarkable fidelity. King Boatswain can swear, and talk bawdy equal to any man, and they are acquirements of which he seems duly proud. Mr. Finley supposes that he will get away to-day, but I am very confident that Boatswain will not be able to furnish him with men as desired. Our coughs continue very bad, allowing us scarce any repose.

*Thursday 26th.*—The King was here this morning partially drunk, and it was

with great difficulty that he accepted the Arabic Bible, which the Governor had desired should be presented to him. I look upon it that we shall be able to effect little; the rum has spoiled all, for as long as he can get rum, he will use it. The other Headmen here, and of the surrounding country, have not been *dashed*, the which they look upon with jealousy. \* \* \* Mr. Finley set out by himself, at 15 minutes past 10, A. M., and at 12, he returned, having taken the wrong path, and gone to King Lamacy's town, where he lost his cutlass. Boatswain furnished him with guides, as he seemed so determined to leave the place. It excites among the people a good deal of surprise that a man should come such a distance barely to shake hands with the King: they conceive that other motives are at work; and I have not the least doubt, when we talk our palaver, it will be a stumbling block in our way. About sunset the King sent for us, and informed us that Lamacy had sent a present to Mr. Finley, in token of his good will, and as a proof of his ignorance of the loss of the cutlass. We addressed a note to Mr. F., and four men were sent with it, with instructions to accompany Mr. F. to the Cape.

*Friday 27th.*—Every thing is dull here, although there seems to be a covert movement toward an attack on Bum Bum, a Goorah town, which is on the old path leading to the Cape. If so, it is likely there will be horrible slaughter, and as this and one other are the only towns in this section of the country holding out, their being carried may induce a peace. Nothing short of some signal act will induce these people to lay down their arms—one which shall carry consternation with it, and then a hope for a permanent peace may be indulged. It has been with us a subject of consideration, whether we should not go down to Bum Bum, and endeavor to bring them over. To this I was opposed. Our object is to lay before the people considerations growing out of peace, beneficial to themselves alone, as the only motive of our interference; and as we are not fully acquainted with the merits of the war, and have no security for the faithful performance of any of their pledges toward each other, it would be wrong to invite one party to become tributary to another, which might eventuate in death or slavery. Besides, if the attack is made, we are by no means certain that Boatswain will be successful, and if not, it may be that he will become the suppliant. One of the causes of the war, is to be traced to Tabbahpooh, the Goorah King, having taken a girl from the *greengree* bush, and upon being remonstrated with by the two persons in whose charge they were, he had them put to death. The violence offered the girl was alone punishable by death; he aggravated the matter, by the murder of those who had charge of the bush. The people became indignant, and he fled for his life. Boatswain received and affords him protection. A part of his own tribe side with him, whilst the others say give him up and we will be satisfied.

*Saturday 28th.*—Owing to the rain last night, the air is very pleasant this morning; and it has had the effect of laying the dust of this most dusty town. Business among a portion of the people is pursued very sedulously. The women are generally employed with cotton, either in removing its seed, or preparing it as thread, or otherwise for the loom. Men, and those generally Mandingoes, are the weavers. The thread is in general died blue, with the lighter shade, and spread thro' the town for the purpose of drying. Some are employed in the manufacture of earthen ware, fabricating water pots, oil pots, lamps, &c. The work is very neat, and after being baked, is very tough. As water jugs, they certainly impart to the water a very cooling and agreeable property. The sheep here are very numerous and thrive well, as well as the goats and cattle. Milk is not used. There is a report that two Goorahs have been captured on their way to Bum Bum.

*Sunday, March 1.*—The prisoners are two women. The Sabbath is here spent as any other day, the labor of the week being pursued without intermission. Adjoining our quarters is the house of a woman, who is a noisy animal, and who has but one slave, whom she is continually beating, or abusing, merely to let us see the amount of power she possesses. Nothing occurs to-day.

*Monday 2d.*—The King paid us a visit at 4 o'clock this morning, drunk; and after breaking our repose, he was carried off by his attendants. At daylight we were up, and he said to me, "Doctor, can you tell me how long I have to live?" I replied by saying, that that event was in the hands of the Almighty. There is little doubt in my mind, however, that he is hurrying on an event which abstinence might delay for some years. Things are carried on in the town in a very uniform and quiet manner. None of the bustle incident to a large population, although there is work enough. This may be attributed, however, to the language, and the habit which they have of speaking very loud. There are a number in *sick*. Why



or wherefore, we know not; and it does not do, even at the court of *Bo Poro*, to be too inquisitive.

*Tuesday 3d.*—A very interesting incident occurred this morning while I was at the market. It was the meeting of a mother and daughter, separated by the chances of war, and sold into slavery. A third party contributed to the joy, the daughter's little child; and here was the grouping of joy, with a fidelity true to nature. The mother, in passing along, descried her daughter. The recognition was mutual: rushing into each other's arms, they seated themselves on the earth, whilst tears were starting down their faces in all the "luxury of grief." Neither spoke a word until the daughter presented a little boy, born since the separation. The elder woman was about 30, the daughter 15 years. We had a slight rain in the course of the day; and owing to the blustering nature of the month, orders are issued every night relative to fires, and smoking pipes. The smoking a pipe outside of a house after night, is punishable by producing a slave, or becoming a slave yourself.

*Wednesday 4th.*—We paid a visit to Lamacy, at his town, this morning. It is a neat barricade, not so closely built up as to render it unpleasant, and distant two miles from *Bo Poro*. We were introduced into a dark house, and shook him by the hand, although from the gloom we had not an opportunity of discovering what kind of personage he was. As usual, we were followed by a large train, and the house was rendered very unpleasant, by reason of the heat. A door, however, was opened, which admitted air and light.

We made known our business, by way of introduction. He replied, he was willing for the war to cease. He was very much pleased with my watch, and rose from his bed, and went out to have a better view. He is active, very grey, but I should not think very old. He offered us a wife a piece, but we declined the honor, and accepted in lieu thereof, a fine fat fowl and some rice. Boatswain continues very muddy, and informed us this evening that he intended giving us a bullock to-morrow, and then we must go back. We are astonished at this, nor can we conceive why he desires our return unless there be some undercurrent at work, because perhaps our mission is one calculated to interfere with their trade. Be it as it may, Boatswain is not so far inebriate, but that he knows what he is talking about; and we purpose, if he is sufficiently cool in the morning, to know what he means. During the night a very heavy rain, wind eastward.

*Thursday 5th.*—Boatswain paid us a visit this morning, and joined us in a cup of cocoa; he is rather more clear headed, and harped upon the subject of last night. We shall see him after breakfast, and endeavor to find out his motives. We are credibly informed that the Boussa people are cannibals, and that whenever persons are put to death, they obtain as much of the body as they can previous to its being thrown into the Mahou river. Indeed, when these executions are frequent; they dry the meat and sell it in the market; the Condoos at that time not often venturing on dried meat. The young girls here, in lieu of a long slip of cloth, wear something like the upper part of a pair of trowsers: this constituting their only dress. The women, or those who have husbands, wear a large cloth around the waist, whilst in addition, the Mambou wear one very tastily thrown over the head and shoulders. The females, whether married or not, ornament their persons by painting them with varied figures of a deep black: this, in contrast with some of their very fine skins, has quite a pretty effect. We paid a visit to Jallgo, a barricaded half-town belonging to Boatswain, on the Bum Bum road. It is a neat little town, situated in a very pleasant spot. Its inhabitants, with the exception of something like a dozen, were at their farms, putting them in a state for burning. In general, wherever the eye could see, we observed groups of men and women either clearing or planting. We crossed a small stream, and continued our walk until we arrived at a spot where the roads forked, one leading to Cape Mount, the other to Cape Messurado. Pointing toward the latter, and fastened to the earth by stakes of wood, was a spear, planted there by order of Boatswain, as indicative of his hostile intentions toward Bum Bum. Around us lay the dead who had died in the town. Their burial places were surrounded by stones in an elliptical figure, with a large one at the head, whilst a pot of water, a broken plate, or something else of furniture, constituted the sum total of their resting places. On our return, the Headman had some palm wine for us, and brought a very capacious chamber-pot by way of tumbler. It was objected to, however, by some of the party; and we made free with this cooling drink out of a calabash. We noticed a four-pound brass gun, taken by these people in a recent attack on Sendemah, a town at Cape Mount, where in George Peters was killed. This Peters was baptized by the Pastor of the Bap-

tist church some years back, at Monrovia, and was once in full communion with the church. It answered his ends, as it became the means of giving him a credit he never otherwise would have obtained. In latter years, however, he fell off, and whistled his profession to the winds. He was turbulent, and it is supposed his death will bring a measurable quiet to the country.

*Friday 6th.*—Last night was very cool. The Mandingoes here are quite interested in the Arabic Testaments which we have distributed among them. Altho' not unacquainted with a partial character of the Saviour, in a general knowledge they are extremely limited. Those universal principles of love and good will to mankind they profess as operating with them, but that they originated with Mahomet. It appears too that the Old Testament contains two or three more books of the Prophets than any version which they have yet had. All of their books are the result of their own labor, being transcribed with a great deal of elegance, and of which the greatest care is taken. Some of the covers are very elegant specimens of their work in leather, generally in the form of a pocket book. The leaves are all separate, of the same size, and their marginal appearance is as accurate as though it were the work of a press.

*Saturday 7th.*—To-day we paid a visit to several of Boatswain's half-towns and two small barricades, the distance from Bo Poro being eight miles. On each side of our path were the evidences of industry in felled timber, whilst now and then the deep solitude of our walk would be broke by the fall of a heavy tree, whilst the loud notes of the cutters would rise high in thanks for so much accomplished. The land in many places was well cleared, whilst in others it was but just commenced. Every thing conspires to render this a spot desirable for human happiness, if the propensity to war, which the people have, could be gotten over; but as it is, every thing is secondary to the grand object of conquest and capture. Groups of cheerful beings were passed through, either planting or grubbing, while at the towns the women were generally employed in spinning cotton. Cotton grows abundant throughout the country, and every town is furnished, more or less, with the apparatus for dying and weaving. The sugar cane too we observed frequently, while the plantain and banana were in the greatest profusion. The first notice, at times, that we would have of our proximity to a town, would be the dense and beautiful foliage of those trees, giving us note of human habitations. We approached Tallmah through beautiful walks of lofty and magnificent trees, very thickly interspersed with those of the camwood, whose fragrant blossom imparted delightful aroma to the atmosphere. The barricade is small, not more than 300 yards in diameter, with the usual difficulties surrounding it, by way of giving as much trouble as possible to get at its inhabitants. As usual, I was quite a fright among the children, and a subject of wonder to the women. While our meal was being prepared we extended our walk about a mile farther to another barricade having the same name, through a clean and in many places beautiful path. It is perhaps a little larger than the other, more compactly built, and will average about 300 inhabitants. The greater portion of both places were absent, either for purposes of war or tillage. Our repast of oil, rice, and fowl being ended, we returned, taking a path different to the one which led us thither. The same industry and activity meet us every where we visit. Boatswain says he has 52 barricades besides, half-towns. These half-towns are proximate to the farms, and are in general but temporary residences of the slaves and dependants of the Headmen and others who may be engaged in war or trade. Our jaunt to-day of 16 miles, has been very agreeable, as affording us an excellent opportunity of noticing the agricultural condition of the country. We passed a stream where the women were fishing, belonging to Bo Poro, and it seems that wrath was among the fish fags here as elsewhere, for the wagging of tongues was incessant. \* \* \*

*Sunday 8th.*—King Gwire called and presented us with a fowl and rice, saying that he was pleased with us, and wished us well. We replied by saying, we wished to be friends with every body; and so long as they treated us well, we should endeavor to be so. Every thing is very quiet in the town, although the ordinary operations of the week are not suspended. At night the husband gave his wife the whip for want of some conjugal obedience; and that unruly member the tongue, interfered with our repose very much.

*Monday 9th.*—The market here is a little world. Persons from very many tribes distant some days' walk, are to be met with, pursuing the exchange of a trifle for a leaf of tobacco with the same eagerness and avidity as though the fate of thousands depended on it. Indeed, it is amusing to observe how the opinion of all one's



friends, is taken as to the length, quality, and breadth of the leaf offered: and if it should fail of the legitimate standard, an arm's length shield me from the Babel, from the shrill voice of puberty to the sonorous one of more mature age. Monkeys, rats, grubs, smoked and cut up into small pieces, are offered to the dainty palates of the town people, while palm oil, butter, vegetables, honey, pea nuts, dried fish, rice, cassada, all constitute the amount of articles here brought for sale. Salt, powder, flints, tobacco, are the medium of exchange, while fowls, &c., are bought by cloth and handkerchiefs. The market to these people, is of the greatest importance. Salt, for instance, is an article in the greatest demand: it buys slaves, gold, ivory; and those who are unable to obtain the muriate of soda, use an alkali from the burnt leaves of the plantain tree. The sales are in general effected by women with their children on their backs, who come long distances to attend the market, which commences at sunrise and continues till 11, A. M. We called to see Boatswain this evening, and found him quite cool, although somewhat under the influence of his previous excitement. He seemed ashamed, and expressed himself to that end, in having been drunk so long, but said that he now meant to stop. This to us was pleasing news; and it would be for the benefit of his people, if he would stop altogether. If Boatswain had lived in some parts of the world, he would have made a rare fellow at the bottle.

*Tuesday 10th.*—Boatswain sent to me shortly after daylight for some *greecree*. I sent a seidlitz, honey, and peppermint. The old fellow is extremely cautious how he receives any thing of that kind from strangers, and evinces his distrust by requiring the person offering, to drink first. Rum, however, does not require such a test of its harmlessness. He is quite cool and collected to-day, although he seems frequently very absent, still attending to such palavers as are brought before him. It is ever a task of difficulty to communicate with semi-barbarians, their jealousies continually obtrude themselves, and a wrong direction is given to your intentions. We took a stroll into the half-towns in westerly direction this afternoon, and every where we passed exhibited the same industry which marks this place. We observed a *white negress* at a mortar beating rice: she is about 18 years of age, and had the cream-coloured appearance which such freaks of Nature generally possess. Her back had a few black spots, and her eyesight was less perfect than any I have ever seen. Her figure was remarkably fine; nor did she seem conscious of any impropriety of being gazed at whilst in a nude state. Graves were on each side of our path in number, some taken care of, whilst others were overgrown by the vegetation of the surrounding bush. There have been two deaths since we have been here, among children; indeed, it is a matter of astonishment to us, that from the manner of stuffing their infants with food and water, deaths are not more frequent. The child is placed in the mother's lap, and soft boiled rice forced down its throat until it becomes passive from repletion. Indeed, respiration is so long suspended, that the mother frequently inflates the lungs by blowing into the child's mouth. After this gorging takes place, the little animal is well greased with palm oil, and is then placed on a mat in the sun, when sleep follows, and it awakes to a similar process.

*Wednesday 11th.*—At 9, A. M., the King sent for us. On repairing to his place, we found assembled the Headmen, whom we had observed on our first official meeting, and several others. The King then informed us, that he desired us to return to the Governor; that the Colony had nothing to do in the war whatever; that they could not say, "you must stop fighting;" and therefore he would allow of no interference on our part. As this was a version given to our message variant from the truth, we replied by assuring them all, "that the Governor did not, does not say, you must settle the war, but that he said, and sent us to tell him and them, 'We beg you to let this war be done; your country will be more prosperous, every thing will be in a better condition; suppose every man is at peace with his neighbor, and can go to his farm, and engage in trade, without the fear of capture or death; is this not more to be desired than the present miserable uncertainty which exists around you?—and although you yourselves may feel, in this place, a certain degree of security, yet, these muskets, these swords, these spears, these arrows, all tell me, that you are prepared for the worst, and that in the sanguinary feelings of your bosoms, you believe that death or capture will be your fate if your arms are not triumphant.'" We read the Governor's letter to him again, in which he said that we had spoken true. This explanation altered the matter at once, and he replied that in two months time the war should be at an end. That the enemy were in possession of his only path leading to the Cape, and that under his present circum-

stances, he could not cut a new one. That when the enemy were away, and driven to the northern extent of their country, and after the capture of their two barricades on the said road, that peace would necessarily follow, and then he would have Bum Bum garrisoned by our people. This Bum Bum is the eye-sore; we could not advise to go, or not; our peaceful efforts could not be directed to the shedding of blood; and we replied that we hoped peace would take place at the time predicted. We then inquired about the cutting a road direct to Millsburg. He informed us, that should be done as soon as his people could go to work in safety. On pointing out to him the shortness of time required to travel a straight road, in comparison with one of a winding description, he readily comprehended the principle, and said that he was very anxious that it should be done so. We presented the letter of the Rev. John Seys, the Superintendent of the M. E. Church at Liberia, which had been borne by Mr. Williams, and the contents of which were offering the services of Mr. W. as a teacher. He thanked us, and it was agreed that Mr. W. should remain. On a subsequent part of our instructions, relating to the slave trade, *proximity* of a Liberian settlement, and traffic in rum, we did not deem it advisable to enter into any explanations, apprehensive lest their fears might take the alarm, and the little hold which we had obtained in their confidence be totally destroyed. The work will be the more readily accomplished when a free and unreserved intercourse shall take place between these people and those of the Cape, and when the quick jealousies of their natures become neutralized by a knowledge of the benevolence which prompted this mediation and effort of good. \* \* \*

*Thursday 12th.*—To-day Pahcrou's mansion and premises were thronged to see the captives and war dance. The party consists of seven, who were taken on their way to Salinhas, with slaves, ivory, and country cloths. As they were a party at war with the Mambous, they were captured by them and brought here. The ivory amounts to between \$400 and \$500. It is conjectured here, that one of the party, a Mandingo, will be put to death when the Bum Bum affair will allow time to investigate it. At present they are all in confinement. The war dances were as usual accompanied by great muscular effort and noise, although their instruments were more musical than any used on a former occasion. Some of the parties were very fantastically dressed, whilst their heads being surmounted with caps of the leopard skin, gave to their appearance a wild and frightful aspect. Their caps were of different patterns, surmounted by tufts of long white hair, profusely studded with cowries and scarlet, with broad tails depending to the waist. A man with his head in such furniture as this, is enough to frighten more than an ordinary mortal; and when the nature of their war, ambush, is considered, that ere you are apprised of an enemy, you are in his arms, and probably being bound, I take it, that it requires considerable strength and coolness, to retain that self-possession so essential to man when in difficulty. The *playing*, as it is termed, continued throughout the day, and every lane leading to the area was crowded with people, from infancy to old age, to witness the scene, and hear a recital of their dangers. This anxiety to hear news, is as common among old folks in Africa as any where else. I noticed the other day an *ancient chap*, at the King's, really so advanced as to be palsied in his movements, and with enough of eyesight left to distinguish the form of a man, as anxious for the war as though he were to bear a share of its glory.

*Friday 13th.*—Being sick all day, confined to the house, nothing occurred, as we could learn, worthy of note.

*Saturday 14th.*—Long before daylight were the drums beat and horns blown, to assemble the people, and by daylight they were all off. We learn this morning that they have gone to lend assistance to a barricade, a day's walk from hence, which has been attacked by the Goorahs. This we take to be a *ruse*, to cover their intended attack on Bum Bum. The barricade is small, not more than six men, with their women, resident there; and it is said the Goorahs got in at night by pretending to be Mambous, captured three, wounded one very badly, and the remainder escaped and gave notice of the event. The dancing at Pahcrou's continues still. It is to me matter of wonder how these Africans can continue so long, and without any intermission, such violent labor as is called for in their exercises.—The beating of the war drum is effected by the open hand, and requires great effort to accomplish it. The body of the drum resembles a mortar neatly fashioned, with places for the insertion of pieces of iron resembling a quiver, to which are attached rings of the same metal; the concussion of the drum head gives them a tremulous motion, which by bringing them in contact with the upright produces a jingling noise. The horns in general are straight pieces of wood, about four feet



long, with an opening at the base of from three to four inches diameter. At about two inches from the other end, which is closed, is an opening at the side of about an inch and a half, shaped like a lozenge. The mouth is here applied, and sounds of not an inharmonious nature are produced.

*Sunday 15th.*—We have no news as yet from the party which went out. The King requested me to give him some paper, in order that he might have a book made for his *greegree*. I did so, and calling shortly after at his place, observed a slave sunning his various charms, consisting principally of horns: they were large, and covered with a blackish unctuous substance, which the boy was endeavouring to restore to its former gloss, by polishing with the hand after a slight heat had been imbibed. Pleased as these people are with novelty and tickled with *greegrees*, they have in general a very accurate notion of the value of articles offered them, and of all cheapners of an article, the African is the greatest. No matter if the article is offered at actual cost, he will ask it for less; and if he gives you but a bare equivalent, he always expects a *dash*. The Goorahs, if the last report is true, have now completely interrupted us; being in possession of the old path, and also that which we struck out on our way hither. Under such circumstances, it is difficult to form any idea of our return, an event which we begin now to be anxious for. We are out of tobacco, and have been so for the last week, and can obtain nothing in market without it.

*Monday 16th.*—The situation of Bo Poro is very obscure, being located in a valley formed by a chain of double mountains completely encircling it, and giving to their elevation a remarkable similitude to the seats of a theatre. The scenery by which the town is surrounded, is magnificently grand; as far as the eye can see, you discern mountain towering above mountain, until they are lost in the distance. The chain runs regularly for some miles; then a portion more lofty than the rest, towers aloft, whilst from base to summit the eye can behold but one expanse of the greenest foliage. The land then assumes a gentle acclivity, and its increasing altitude soon raises it upon an elevation with other prominences, until the whole assumes the appearance of one continuous chain. Here, perhaps, the eye is met by a portion under cultivation, whilst there a path is distinctly visible, leading to regions beyond. At their base is to be seen the plantain, the sure evidence of the habitation of human beings, whilst from their shade will be seen ascending smoke from their various fires. On their summit the eye catches the outline of a distant town, whilst a barricaded one is more distinctly visible. Upon the whole, the scenery is more magnificent than any that I remember having seen; and it is to me a matter of great regret that I am unable to sketch what was most vividly impressed upon my mind.

*Tuesday 17th.*—To-day the King informed us that he intended sending Tahmah to the Cape, with Mr. Finley's baggage, which had been left at Gooyac. We visited several spots this morning for a location for the school. It is necessary that it should be proximate to town, on account of war, as parents would object to sending their children any distance. We selected one very elevated, about half a mile from the town, and which gives a commanding view of the country.

*Wednesday 18th.*—To-day we started to visit the towns in a southerly direction from the capital. After crossing a mountain of 300 feet elevation, we descended into a valley of the extent of three miles, with farms, and five towns of various sizes. Our path lay directly through them, and it was a pleasing sight to meet in every instance the inhabitants engaged in some useful effort of industry. Mom-bacy's barricade was indeed beautiful; the houses large and remarkably well built. Passing onward about a mile farther, we stopt at Miah's town, a barricade of about 300 feet diameter, where we remained two hours. There is a very neat swinging bridge, from the water about 20 feet, covered in the rains, about 100 yards from his town. On our return, we called on Lamacy. The old fellow was in bed, and the room so darkened, that we had no opportunity of seeing him. Shaking his hand, we returned.

*Saturday 21st.*—\* \* \* The Goorahs, we learn, have burnt the barricade, a day's walk from here, where we slept the night previous to our arrival. It was intended by Lamacy that the place be destroyed, on account of its distance from the other towns; and having sent persons for that purpose, they found they had been anticipated by the enemy. The Goorahs are pushing onward, and, as far as we can judge, are possessed of more enterprise than the Condoos.

*Sunday 22d.*—Messengers arrived last night bearing news of a satisfactory character, the King having consented to vacate a town which commands the path, and

retire to his own country. In this case Boatswain is a mediator between the contending parties; and it is to be hoped that the path may become unobstructed, and that he may allow a free passage of tribes beyond to pass onward to the Cape. At 8, P. M., orders are given to the watch, the enemy being said to be on the advance.

*Monday 23d.*—Early this morning Boatswain and a large assembly are discussing when they are to attack Bum Bum. The Boussas are not anxious to lead the war, whereupon Boatswain appointed the Mandingoes. At this there was a great yell of dissatisfaction, but it had the desired effect of stimulating the Boussas, who are very warlike in battle. It is now concluded that the attack is to be made to-morrow. Bum Bum is well defended, and 1500 men are set apart for its attack. All of yesterday was employed in burning farms, or the rubbish collected on lands where trees have been recently felled. On our return from visiting some of their fields, we had an interview with Boatswain. He conversed very cheerfully; drew comparisons between the health of the Cape and the country, and said that if new men were to come directly into the bush, he did not think that they would be as sick as remaining there to receive their acclimation.

*Tuesday 24th.*—The parties have returned: there being some misunderstanding as to the amount of compensation they are to receive. To-day we walked six miles into the country, passing over a considerable elevation leading into a valley, which terminated in a barricaded town. The town is small, but very comfortable. We stopt three or four hours, and then returned. On every side were new farms, either but just cleared, being burnt, or planted. On some, rice and cassada had appeared, whilst corn was a foot and a half high. We observed the charred and whitened bones of a human being, who had been burnt a short time previous for witchcraft. Every thing continues pretty quiet in the town, and from the slow and silent motions of these people, it is hard to find out their intentions.

*Wednesday 25th.*—To-day Boatswain paid us a visit, and gave us a short account of his early life; his being aboard a vessel in the slave trade, and a man-of-war.

*Saturday 28th.*—Mr. Williams employs himself in teaching the alphabet to a class of nine persons, from the age of 10 to 40. They improve very well, and show considerable aptitude. One is a Mandingo: he is in words of ten syllables, and finding it difficult to remember the English accent, he makes use of his own language by writing in it the various sounds which occur in his lesson, and by such means is in general correct in his pronunciation. One is a Vey man: he writes the character recently invented among his countrymen, and gets along very well. I have every reason to think that a school opened here, will reward the labour of the teacher by a rapid proficiency of his pupils. They attend punctually, a little after sunrise, and preserve every decorum during the time present. Boatswain is awaiting intelligence from Mambou, and it is said by him, that as soon as that arrives, we shall be furnished with an escort to the Cape. In walking out this morning, I was quite an object of admiration to one of the fair sex: she had never before seen a white man, and was very inquisitive about my skin; the whiteness of my neck astonished her, and the having walked out here drew from her an expression of surprise that a white man should walk.

*Sunday 29th.*—This morning there was a gathering of the people, who brought with them portions of rice, &c. &c. for the purpose of giving to two old men who are unable to labour. The men then repaired to a town about five miles distant for the purpose of playing the war exercise.

*Monday 30th.*—At daylight this morning we were awoke by the lamentations of women contiguous to the house we occupy, arising from the death of a Mandingo who lived next door. His body was laid on a mat in the rear of the building, and carefully washed, when he was tied up in a white cloth, and then surrounded by mats. His friends preceded it by a few yards without the gate, when the bearers arrived and laid it on the earth, when they spoke to the priest of his debts, effects, &c. The mourners then arranged themselves in a line two deep, whilst the priest depositing his sword at the head of the deceased, engaged in silent prayer, accompanied by all, and only broken by the occasional sound of "*Salam a lee*," Peace to you, believer. The body was then taken across the Mahow, and brought to the grave, which was not over 18 inches depth. It was laid therein upon its right side, with the face fronting the eastward, whilst great care was taken to preserve that part from contact with the earth by drawing the cloth over, and securing it to the sides of the grave. On arriving at the grave, the mats were taken off. On completing the position required, sticks cut to the width of the grave were placed across on the surface of the earth three deep, whilst they were covered with leaves

to the depth of six inches; and closed over with earth. The party then assembled around, and with one hand extended over the new-made hillock, they engaged in silent prayer, which completed the ceremony. Large branches were then laid lengthwise upon the grave, when all departed from this scene of mortality.

*Tuesday 31st.*—We hear nothing of the contemplated attack on Bum Bum. Why or whether there is a concentration of force, or division among the people, we cannot form an idea. Every thing is attempted to be done with so much secrecy, that it is very difficult to surmise even their intentions, least of all approach any thing like a correct estimate thereof. Boatswain's people are very busily engaged in planting and fencling in the fields; the season rapidly approaching for them to look for the reward in the harvest. There was a bullock killed to-day, and contrary to the general custom, we noticed the hide stretched out for preservation; the usual custom being to cut up the meat with the skin. The trade in hides might be made very profitable, if the people would pursue the plan of preserving them; so with honey, the wax might be made to yield a very handsome profit. At Gooaye we endeavored to instruct them in the process of obtaining the wax, of which they were perfectly ignorant; and the result obtained, though small, was still sufficient to put them in a way of turning what has heretofore been useless, to a very available purpose.

(To be continued.)

## AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

[From the *Christian Register* and *Boston Observer*, August 6.]

In the earlier stages of the American Colonization Society's operations, they were pronounced in the *Westminster Review*, to be big with issues, second in importance only to the discovery of this Western world. With all due abatements for the enthusiasm of this prediction, it cannot be doubted that the system of colonization carried on by the Society, is fraught with great consequences, and in various ways we believe, tending to good. The subject is attracting increased attention in many parts of the United States and in different classes of the community. Two of our larger ecclesiastical associations, in Massachusetts and in Connecticut, have recently given their sanction to the system of colonization; bequests have been made to the parent society by men of wealth and distinction; and increased activity in auxiliary societies, met by encouraging returns, is taking place in several quarters of the country.

In the *Connecticut Observer* it is stated that the colonization enterprise was never in greater favor, which is proved by a considerable increase of contributions. In Hartford the amount lately contributed exceeds that of any of the six past years. In Pittsburg and in New Orleans liberal contributions have been received.

In the state of Maryland zeal in the cause of colonization and confidence in its happy results are increasing. The editor of the *Baltimore Patriot* says—

There was a time, when the whole scheme was looked upon by many as Eutopian—by some, it may still be so regarded—we think, however, that it is now demonstrated, that the scheme is practicable, and are confident that if sustained for a few years, the most skeptical will be thoroughly satisfied, that the hopes of its friends are likely to be fully realized.

The Young Men's Colonization Society of this city have entered spiritedly into this cause, and are now engaged in collecting funds for the fulfilment of their pledge, to raise, during the present year, five thousand dollars in behalf of the Col. Society of this state. Other cities have given fully this sum—and it is hoped Baltimore will sustain the character which she so justly merits—that of being the patron of the Colonization cause—we say to our young friends—persevere.



We copied a few weeks since a well written article relating to the project of a high school or College for the African Colonies. It is essential to the well being of the colonies that thorough provision should be made for education and for moral and religious instruction. We have just met with the following paragraph from the National Gazette, showing that attention is alive to this subject.

*Liberia College.*—The Rev. Dr. Proudfit has this morning received a letter from a lady in Franklin, (Md.) informing him that a society of young ladies in a boarding school have collected the sum of eleven hundred dollars, for the benefit of the education cause in Africa.

We cannot believe, as some of our philanthropists do, that these things are adverse to final and universal emancipation.

EXTRACT FROM AN ANSWER OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE U. S.  
TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

In common with sister denominations of christians in our country, we have been less or more agitated with the perplexing question of negro slavery. And although we receive with respectful deference what you, our elder brethren, have said to us in relation to this question, yet we are assured, that from the known prudence by which your body has ever been distinguished, had you been as well acquainted with this subject as we are—could you have viewed it in all its aspects, as it presents itself to us, who are in the midst of it, interwoven as it is in many of the state constitutions, and left to their disposal by the civil compact which binds us together as a nation, and thus put beyond the power of legislation by the general government, as well as the control of ecclesiastical bodies—could you have critically analyzed its various ramifications in our country, so as to have perceived all its delicate relations to the Church, to the several states, and to the government of the United States, we cannot doubt that, while expressing your decided disapprobation of the system of Slavery itself, your tone of sympathy for us would have been deeper and more pathetic.

While on this subject it may be pertinent to remark that, of the coloured population in the southern and south-western states, there are not less than 70,000 in Church membership, and that, in addition to those who are mingled with our white congregations, we have several prosperous missions, exclusively for their spiritual benefit, which have been, and are still owned of God to the conversion of many precious souls. On the plantations of the south and south-west, our devoted missionaries are labouring for the salvation of the slaves, catechising their children, and bringing all within their influence, as far as possible, to the saving knowledge of Jesus Christ; and we need hardly add, that we shall most gladly avail ourselves, as we have ever done, of all the means in our power to promote their best interests.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PHILADELPHIA PRESBYTERY.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, held in Philadelphia, August 1st, 1836, the following preamble and resolutions were presented by the Rev. J. N. McLEOD, and *unanimously* adopted by the Presbytery:—

Whereas the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church did, at their session in 1823, pass certain resolutions in approbation of the plans and objects of the American Colonization Society: and whereas the operations of that, and similar institutions since that period, have demonstrated the wisdom, practicability and usefulness of the great enterprise of African Colonization; and whereas it is the duty of christians generally to aid in every consistent mode the effort which is now in progress to secure the liberty, moral elevation, and spiritual improvement of the coloured race, therefore

*Resolved 1,* That this Presbytery re-affirm the principles, and renew the recommendations involved in the resolutions of the General Synod, above referred to.

*Resolved 2,* That this Presbytery regard the project of African Colonization as a grand scheme of deep-laid and expansive benevolence, well calculated in its various bearings to elevate the condition and character of the man of colour; to bring about the peaceful extinction of slavery in the United States, and to introduce Christianity with all its reforming and sanctifying influences, among the perishing millions of degraded Africa.

*Resolved 3,* That the Colonization enterprise be recommended to the approbation and efficient support of the various congregations under the inspection of this Presbytery.

*Resolved 4,* That these resolutions be signed by the Moderator and Clerk of Presbytery, and published at the discretion of the Clerk.

(Signed)

SAMUEL B. WYLIE, *Moderator.*

SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD, *Clerk.*

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE N. Y. CONFERENCE.

### *Resolutions on Colonization.*

*Resolved, 1.* That the recent information from Liberia respecting the prosperity of the Work of God there, and the success of the colony in enlarging and improving its settlements, establishing the principles of civil and religious liberty, suppressing the slave-trade, and in improving the character and condition of the African in that country, and diminishing the evils of slavery in this, entitle the colony and the mission to the affection and confidence of this conference, and to the people of our charge.

*Resolved, 2.* That it be, and hereby is recommended to the members of this conference, to present the claims and objects of the American Colonization Society to the people of their charge, as well as of the mission now in successful operation on the shores of Africa.

*Resolved, 3.* That we strive to aid the American Colonization Society in its benevolent objects, by taking up collections and soliciting donations to replenish its funds, and that they be transmitted to Gabriel P. Disosway, of this city, who is hereby requested to act as treasurer of the New York Conference for this purpose, the amount received to be deposited with the treasurer of the New-York City Colonization Society, to be used in transporting emancipated slaves to the colony of Liberia.

*Resolved, 4.* That the above resolutions be submitted to the editors of the Christian Advocate and Journal for publication.

The Young Men's Methodist Missionary Society held their seventeenth anniversary in the Forsyth street church, New York, on Tuesday evening, 28th June, Dr. Reese, president of the society, in the chair. After prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Amerman, the annual report was read by G. P. Disosway, Esq. corresponding secretary, by which it appears that the Liberian mission in Africa, for whose benefit this society exclusively labours, has recently been greatly favoured by the enlargement of its borders, and the successful introduction of the gospel among the natives in the interior of Africa. Schools have been established in several of the native towns, among the Bassas and Condoes, with great prospects of usefulness.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson of this city, and the Rev. Wm. A. Smith of the Virginia Conference, each of whom presented resolutions which were adopted by the meeting, after which the collection taken for the African mission amounted to three hundred and twenty dollars. Much interest seemed to be taken in the cause by the large congregation who were in attendance.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS assembled at Worthington, on Tuesday, June 28. Delegates were present from eighteen District Associations,

from the Massachusetts Missionary Society, from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, from the General Association of Connecticut, from the General Convention in Vermont, from the General Association of New Hampshire, from the Evangelical Consociation of Rhode Island, and from the General Association of New York. Rev. Mr. Pinney, late Governor of Liberia, made a statement in regard to the condition of the American Colonies in Africa; after which a resolution was offered by Rev. Dr. Beecher, amended on motion of Rev. N. Adams, and without the slightest opposition, adopted. It is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the success of efforts to establish colonies of free coloured people in Africa, with reference to the introduction of Christianity and civilization, demands the humble gratitude of the church of God, and the affectionate confidence and co-operation of both patriots and Christians; and that a channel is thus opened in which conflicting attempts to help the coloured race may flow peacefully towards a glorious consummation.

### EDUCATION AT CAPE PALMAS.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, one of the Missionaries at Cape Palmas, has published a Primer for the education of the native children, entitled 'Elementary Book, for the Fishman or Graybo language, Cape Palmas, West Africa: By Rev. Mr. Wilson, Missionary. Printed in Monrovia, at the Herald Office, December, 1835—Jas. C. Minor, Printer.' pp. 12.

We subjoin the following extract, to give the curious an idea of the language of the natives.

#### *Christ raising the widow's son.*

1st—*Native*. Jesus Christ, au moo oroh (Nain) gnabo quidaumau, au yaboh hau gninao oroh bih moo, gnabo obibly yeb, o quah kooquu; o moo nu hanu.

1st—*English*. Jesus Christ went to the town of Nain, and many people accompanied him, and when he came near to the town, some men met him, who had a dead body which they were going to bury.

2d—*Native*. Au dih warry nenony. Jesus Christ eeo dihny, au warry ne, aulaly audih, nah wih.

2d—*English*. His mother was very sorry. Jesus Christ saw her, and was sorry for her, and said to her, do not weep.

3d—*Native*. Au deo barbwy moo, opponeh quah keh, laly quoquu, duyeh.

3d—*English*. He came near to the coffin, and put his hand upon it, and said to the dead, get up.

4th—*Native*. Jesus Christ, nu quoquu aunehqunoh, au duyeh au laly dihmu, au nu audih onneesown. Audih hannu uroh.

4th—*English*. Jesus Christ made the dead man alive, he arose, talked to his mother and made his mother glad. His mother took him home.—*Maryland Colonization Journal*.

[From the Western Presbyterian Herald, Louisville, Ky. August 4.]

**NEW SCHEME.**—We are pleased to lay before our readers a proposition, to aid the American Colonization Society, in prosecuting the benevolent object, for which it was organized; and we hope that the friends of the cause will give to it serious consideration.

In a letter to the editors, Mr. Daniel Huey (of Reading, O.—formerly of Fayette, Miss.) announces his intention to give four hundred acres of new land, lately purchased in the State of Illinois, to the cause of Colonization. Mr. H. wishes to form a new Colonization Society, the terms of admission into which, shall be the entering of four hundred acres of new land, in the name of the Society. He supposes that, if eleven others with himself make such an appropriation, the land (4900 acres) will be worth, in six years, at least twenty dollars per acre, which would amount to ninety-six thousand dollars. The recent speculations in new lands fully



warrant the conviction, that lands judiciously entered, would advance as above estimated. When this number is made up, the Society can be organized and plans devised for the disbursement of its funds. We would that the Society may number an hundred members. Their initiation fees, according to Mr. Huey's calculation, would make the Society worth \$800,000 in six years.

M.

### ABOLITION IN ANTIGUA.

Antigua, it will be recollected, was one of the British West India islands which did not accept of the apprenticeship provision, but chose that Slavery should cease at once.

In the year 1822, one of the Editors of the Vermont Chronicle, addressed letters to several of the oldest and most experienced Missionaries in the West Indies, requesting information as to the history of missionary efforts for the benefit of the slaves. The following is extracted from the answer of the Rev. CHRISTIAN FREDERICK REICHTER, a venerable Moravian missionary at St. John's, Antigua:

"The first missionary, the late Rev. Samuel Isles, who was sent by our brethren to Antigua in the year 1756, met with great difficulties, and was glad if he could sometimes find a single soul with whom he could speak of the love of our Saviour to all men. He used at first to go to the market to make himself acquainted with the negroes and invite them to visit him in his dwelling, where he held meetings on Sundays, and of an evening when the negroes had done work. But he had sometimes no more than 6, 8, or 10 hearers."

"Soon after the commencement of this mission a few of the proprietors were favorably disposed, and acknowledged the beneficial effects of the labors of the missionaries. They saw that the elevation of the moral character of slaves was an advantage to proprietors. Yet those were not wanting who treated the mission with disrespect, and even opposed and impeded the labors of the brethren wherever they could. In the beginning of the mission at St. Thomas, for instance, the planters looked upon the missionaries as a nuisance, and represented their labors for the conversion of the negroes as highly objectionable,—as injurious both to their interests and their safety. Formerly it was a custom, both in the English and Danish colonies, that if a slave were baptized he must have his freedom; and even if this should not follow, yet, in the opinion of our opponents, it was to be feared that the converted slaves would become too wise and too much assimilated to the white people, and consequently more disposed to revolt. Others were violent opposers for more base and disgraceful reasons."

"As the planters now see that endeavors to convert the negroes have none of the apprehended consequences,—are neither prejudicial to their interests nor dangerous to their safety, but advantageous to both, they have become favorably disposed to them. Those slaves who are in the habit of regular attendance on the means of grace, are not only more enlightened, and enjoy the comforts of the gospel, but evidence its power in their outward conduct, by obedience to their masters, and a humble resignation to the will of God in their situation."

"Not twenty years ago most of the owners of slaves in this island had strong objections to their slaves being taught to read. But within a few years back a great alteration has taken place. There are now nine Sunday schools, chiefly for children and slaves; and on several estates the children are taught to read on the week days,—some by the owners themselves, or by persons appointed and paid by the owners. In one of the schools the number of children is about 600; in another 300. The beginning was made in a quiet, unobserved manner, till the utility of the thing had manifested itself."

"The missionaries have often noticed that those slaves on whose hearts the gospel has had its saving influence, are entrusted by owners and managers with the responsible offices on the plantations."

"In the conversion of the negroes, the brethren do not consider their being taught to read as necessary to their receiving the Gospel, but as an additional means of promoting their growth in grace and spiritual understanding."

"The means used to keep the slaves in subjection were formerly much stricter than at present. It has been observed by gentlemen who have resided many years in the Island, that since the negroes have become more religious, and have improved in morality, they are much better kept in subjection than before."

In the beginning of 1835, Mr. JOHN INNES of Edinburg, visited the West Indies, to witness the practical operation of the law emancipating the slaves, and on his return published the results of his visit in a pamphlet of 119 pages. Not having seen the work, we are indebted to the Boston Recorder for the following account of it:

The colonies, which he visited in succession, were Guiana, Barbadoes, Trinidad, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Kitt's, Nevis, Dominica, and Jamaica. Antigua is one of the largest of the Leeward Islands, being about 54 miles in circumference, and containing 59,838 acres, of which only 15,000 are uncultivated.—The population consists of less than 2000 whites, about 5,400 free persons of colour, and about 30,000 negroes now free. The estimated value of its exports, is about £500,000. Mr. I. found the situation of the negroes on this Island in every respect encouraging. "After having conversed with the negroes I visited the schools, and observed the respectful deportment and decent appearance of every class of the population. I am inclined to think that the apprenticeship stands every chance of terminating in the other colonies, before the apprentices in some of them, will bear a comparison with the present state of negroes in this Island. Here, moral and religious instruction is attended to more extensively than I have witnessed elsewhere. It is supposed that about one fifth of the population is receiving instruction; a proportion, I believe, that exceeds that of most countries advanced in civilization. A French admiral making the tour of the island while I was there, expressed to me in strong terms his surprise and gratification at witnessing such a general diffusion of the blessings of education. The largest Moravian mission in the world is here. There are 12 ministers, and at each settlement a school. The colony contributes annually £300 currency in aid of the mission. The number of registered Moravians exceeds 15,000. Some of the clergymen of the church of England labor greatly beyond their strength." The Wesleyans have 5 missionaries and 2,740 "members in society." Mr. Innes states that the *principal reason for not taking advantage of the apprenticeship was, that the slaves were as far advanced in civilization as those in the other colonies are likely to be at the end of it.*

Since the earliest history of Antigua, the labors of the missionaries there have been most incessant and indefatigable in instructing and enlightening the minds of all their congregations, both free and slave.

In some of the islands, Mr. Innes found the apprenticeship working well. In St. Kitt's, planters, who had anticipated difficulty in taking off their crops, admit that they have experienced none, and that the work for the ensuing crop is further advanced than usual. Even the termination of the apprenticeship is now looked forward to with diminished apprehension, and there are persons of property in the island desirous of increasing their stock in land. A different result is apprehended in Guiana and Jamaica.

## IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

We had the pleasure, lately, of perusing a series of letters written from England to this city by a Philadelphian, a member of the Society of Friends. He went abroad with the best feelings and sentiments in behalf of the British Universal Abolition Society. He conceived, when he left, that the plan for removing Slavery from the West Indies, was judicious and benevolent. After travelling abroad for some time, and visiting in his route, nearly all the great manufacturing establishments of England and Wales, he has come to the conclusion that the sympathies of Great Britain were grievously misdirected, when

the eyes of her lawgivers were turned away from the destitution, ignorance and misery, which prevail among the lower classes of their own people,—to that class of population in the West Indies, now called *apprentices*, as contradistinguished from the name of slaves.

He asserts, that in many of the manufactories, English, Welsh, and Irish paupers, male and female, huddled together in their painful and heavy labors, are compelled to drudge from morning until night, in a manner compared with which, the condition of any Southern Slave is Paradise itself. Squalid and ragged,—neglected in body and soul, with scarce enough of subsistence “to keep both together,” they vegetate, toil, and die. One half of the distress, the brutal abuse, and agony which these wretches experience, would wring tears from the hardest heart. Yet all these miseries are passed over by the British government without a throb of pity, while a distant colony has its domestic policy overturned and disarranged, to please those captivating philanthropists! In London, sixty thousand persons arise every morning without employment or food; in the Lancashire and other cities, perhaps double the number do the same thing. Our files of metropolitan papers teem with records of wrong and outrage suffered by the unoffending and degraded poor,—thousands of whom are thrown by their overlaiden parishes into ships bound for America, with their expenses paid! But these are neglected, proscribed—shut out from their native land, from the benefits of law, or the prospect of bettering themselves in the world; and British sympathy is expended upon the results of a Thompson’s mission to America, or the mobs of a Fanny Darusmont!

[The writer of the subjoined letter is not, as is supposed in the Report of the Committee on “Africans and Colonization,” of the Theological Seminary of Princeton, N. J., the late President of the United States, but is, we learn, a distant relation of that illustrious man. The emancipator of slaves to whom he refers was a brother of the celebrated JOHN RANDOLPH.]

*Condition of the descendants of a number of emancipated slaves in Prince Edward, Va.*

To the Editor of the Farmers Register.

RICHMOND, March 23, 1836.

You expressed a wish (page —, vol. 3d,) to obtain information in relation to the history of the emancipated slaves in Prince Edward; I presume those emancipated by the late Richard Randolph more especially.

More than twenty-five years ago, I think they were liberated, at which time they numbered about one hundred, and were settled upon small parcels of land of from 10 to 25 acres to each family. As long as the habits of industry, which they had acquired while slaves, lasted, they continued to increase in numbers, and lived in some degree of comfort; but as soon as this was lost, and most of those who had been many years in slavery either died or became old and infirm, and a new race, raised in idleness and vice, sprang up, they began not only to be idle and vicious, but to diminish instead of increasing, and have continued to diminish in numbers very regularly every year—and that, too, without emigration; for they have, almost without exception, remained together in the same situation as at first placed, to this day.

Idleness, poverty, and dissipation are the agents which continue to diminish their numbers, and to render them wretched in the extreme, as well as a great pest and heavy tax upon the neighbourhood in which they live. There is so little of industry and so much of dissipation amongst them, that it is impossible the females can rear their families of children—and the consequence is, that they prostitute themselves, and consequently have few children; and the operations of time, prodigality,



and disease more than keep pace with any increase among them. Whilst they are a very great pest and heavy tax upon the community, it is most obvious they themselves are infinitely worsted by the exchange from slavery to liberty; if, indeed, their condition deserves that name.

JAMES MADISON.

### DECOY OF EMIGRANTS.

[From the *Christian Intelligencer*, N. Y. August 6.]

The circumstances which led to the following letter are peculiarly affecting and painful. Miss Mary C. Moore of Hillsboro, North Carolina, from motives of philanthropy, liberated eight slaves, viz. Tom, Jane, Hannah, and Mary Ann, with four children, for the purpose of colonizing them on the coast of Africa. They were sent under the care of her friend John Taylor, Esq., to this city and delivered over to the executive committee of the Society. The ship not being ready to sail for Africa, the committee obtained lodgings for the emigrants in a respectable coloured family on Long Island, where they remained nearly three weeks, occasionally visited by some members of the committee, and coming at their pleasure to the city. They appeared contented with their situation, and cheerful in the prospect of emigrating for Africa; but on the vessel being ready to sail, it was found that during the absence of Mr. Springfield (the coloured man with whom they boarded,) they had been decoyed from his house, and secreted from the committee. They had written to Miss Moore, that from the reports which they had heard of the designs of the Society, they "had become disgusted" and had resolved not to embark for Africa, but would remain in New York. The following is her reply to their letter.

Hillsboro, N. C. July 15, 1836.

"To my coloured friends, Tom, Jane, Hannah, and Mary Ann, I desire to write a few lines, in answer to the letters received from them.

I am truly sorry, my friends, that your minds have been prejudiced against your best earthly friends, Mr. John Taylor and the Colonization Society; and I am also extremely sorry to find that you have so little confidence in me, as to suppose I would just send you off to Africa, at a venture, without having the *very best* reasons for believing that your situation would thus be greatly improved. You all well knew that for the last three years I have been struggling to set you free, in direct opposition to the advice and wishes of many of my friends; and when, at length, through the kind assistance of my friend and yours, (Mr. Taylor) I supposed my object nearly accomplished, you are just going to undo all, and reduce yourselves probably to a much worse situation than that from which we have been striving to deliver you, so that you might be free, and virtuous, and happy in the native land of your forefathers, the land best suited to you, and in which we believe you would be happier than in any other part of the earth." \* \* I feel convinced from some expressions in your letters to me, that they were not dictated by you. I could not liberate you in North Carolina, but said if you would go to Liberia you shall be free. You all then thankfully accepted the offer, and two of you said you were willing to remain with me if I could not do well without your services. But I told you to go, saying I would rather labour with my own hands for a support than to keep you in slavery. You ask me in your letters what I think of the Colonization Society; my answer is, just what I thought when I took leave of you in Wilmington. I do not more firmly believe that there is a sun in the firmament of heaven, than that the men engaged in the Colonization scheme are good men, seeking earnestly to promote the best interests of the coloured people both in this world and in that which is to come. You say there is "death in the pot" in Africa. I tell you



there is a great deal more death in the pot in New York and Canada. I know more than you do of the climate of Canada; and if you go there I have very little hope that either Jane, or Hannah, or yourself will live to see another spring. You know you had two attacks of pleurisy in North Carolina, and Hannah has suffered severely several winters with a cough. As you desire long life, I advise you to seek it in Africa, notwithstanding the death in the pot. I knew perfectly well that you could be free in New York before you left your own state; and do you suppose that I would have made such efforts to send you to Africa, if I had not known that you would have done much better there? I knew that neither Mr. Taylor nor the Colonization Society could sell you in New York, even if they were disposed to do so; but I knew too that slavery in North Carolina was preferable to freedom in New York or Canada; and I am afraid that you will find it so if you persist in your present determination. You well know that I have ever been the friend of the coloured people, and I feel an increasing interest in their welfare; and could I know it to be the will of God, I would not hesitate a moment to leave my native land, and all that it holds dear to me, and go to Africa, to spend the remainder of my days in labouring for their present in connection with their eternal well-being. If I should ascertain it to be my duty to go, will you go with me? Write as soon as you receive this, and answer this question.

Remember me with much kindness to the children; tell them I hope they are trying to be good; and believe me to be your friend.

M. C. MOORE."

#### AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

On the 4th of July last the MALE AND FEMALE COLONIZATION SOCIETIES OF GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, held their fourth Anniversary meetings in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Xenia.

The President, Mr. G. TOUNSLEY, being absent, the Rev. JOHN STEELE of the Ass. Reformed Church, Vice President, took the chair and opened the meeting by prayer. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. A. TRADER. The Annual Reports of the Societies followed; that of the Female Colonization Society by Mr. G. B. CONWELL, and that of the Male Colonization Society by the Rev. H. M'MILLAN.

*The Sixth Annual Report of the Female Colonization Society is as follows:*

The Board would report, that its operations during the past year have not been extensive: they have chiefly consisted in the collection and transmission of funds, and in circulating such information as was in their power, respecting the progress of colonization in Liberia. The great distance at which we are placed from the more active scenes of action, leaves little else that we can perform. From the collections made at the last anniversary, and some that have since been collected, the board transmitted to the Parent Society 70 dollars.

But whilst it has not been in our power to do all that we could desire, it is a matter of heartfelt pleasure, that the good work, to which we profess to give our aid, has been successfully prosecuted during the past year. From three to four hundred emigrants, mostly slaves in this country, have had a safe arrival in Liberia.—The state of the colony continues to improve, and more and more to realize the hopes of the emigrants, and of the friends of the oppressed African. The state of the colony is confirmed by the most satisfactory testimony of the colonists themselves, of those who had visited it, for the purpose of ascertaining its true character, and of the seamen and merchants from all quarters of the world, that have visited the colony for commercial purposes. The friends of humanity are every where impressed with the conviction, that the colony is intimately connected with the best interest of the whole African race. The religious slaveholder, whose unfortunate lot it is to have the control of a portion of the oppressed Africans, considers colonization as his only door of hope.

The statesman, who has long labored in vain to suppress by law the accursed slave trade, regards the plantation of civilized and christian colonies on the coast of Africa, as the most effectual way of attaining this desirable end. The enlightened free negro regards a *home* in the colony, as the place to enjoy those rights to which he ever has been, and to which he is likely ever to be a stranger, while remaining in this country. The christian, who looks forward in faith to the enjoyment of those things spoken concerning Zion, regards the location of colonies on the coast of Africa, as an important link in the chain of events, to hasten the time when "Princes shall come out of Egypt, and Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God." But what is peculiarly interesting is, that female influence is beginning to bear on the subject in a manner, and with a zeal, worthy of the cause, and of the sex. It is a work to which in many respects their auxiliary aid is peculiarly needed, and peculiarly appropriate. The condition of the coloured female in slave countries, and even in free states, is one of heart-rending consideration. Colonization is a work of mercy towards the coloured female. It establishes the relations of domestic life, and elevates the mother to all the sympathies of a parent, and excites her to all the persevering exertions, necessary to the training of the rising generation. Female associations are formed in most, if not all our chief cities, and in many villages and parts of the country, to aid in providing suitable teachers for the colony, and to support them during its infantile state.

It is also gratifying to be able to state the fact, that coloured females in Liberia are forming themselves into associations to relieve the wants, and minister to the necessities of those who are objects of benevolent attention; as also to encourage, and diffuse, by example and precept, honorable sentiments and feelings, in society in general. How delightful to see such exhibitions of character, among those who but for Colonization, might have been among the most abject of their race. From all that the managers have been able to learn during the past year, their confidence in the scheme of colonization has been confirmed, and the history of the times fully sustains the opinion, that as the principles and ends of Colonization are known, it gains upon the esteem of the wise, and of the good, of all lands. To our sisters, brothers, husbands and friends, to all we say, "Persevere in the good work."—Blessed is he that endureth till the end, whilst those who put their hands to the work and then look back, cannot be commended. Colonization is the cause of God and man. Ultimate success is sure, and in due time if we faint not, we shall reap. Again we repeat it "Persevere," and in this labor of love, abound more and more.

#### EXTRACTS from the *Sixth Annual Report of the Greene county Colonization Society*:

The Board in presenting this sixth annual Report, have great pleasure in being able to state, that since the commencement of planting christian and civilized colonies, on the coast of Africa, this benevolent and sublime scheme has never stood fairer, before a discerning public, or held firmer seat in the judgment and affections of the wise and prudent, than at the present time. Difficulties natural to the enterprise, *difficulties*, which no human eye could foresee, or prevent, are being rapidly overcome; the *fears* of its timid friends have been disappointed; the *prophecies* of its enemies are falsified; and the *hopes* of its sanguine friends are even more than realized. Success, *great success*, has crowned the efforts of the friends of colonization. Hitherto, the God of Heaven, who hears the cry of the needy and oppressed, has helped them, in their labor of love. Him the friends of African colonization would thank, and take courage. *Onward* is the motto, *Onward* is the cry of the colonizationist, from every quarter of the republic, till this mighty scheme of African colonization shall have been unfolded, by the arms of the United States, till it shall have embraced within its influence, the destinies of two races, and shall have shed down on two continents, the choicest blessings of Heaven, for sinful man, for a guilty world.

A reference to the reports of the parent society and to that of auxiliary and united associations, for the past year, fully justified us in greeting the Society with this welcome news. The report of the parent society informs us, that it has, for the last year, chiefly directed its resources and exertions to the discharge of its former debts, and to the improvement of the actual state of the colony. Besides meeting the current expenses of the year, the Society has liquidated nearly \$24,000 of its former debt; its finances are now considered in a safe state, and from the wisdom gained from the experience of the past, it is confidently hoped, that no embarrassment, similar to the past, is likely to occur in the future administrations of the So-

ciety. From the same authority, we learn, that the general condition of the colony is much improved, and that it is rapidly becoming, what its founders and friends have ever designed it to be, viz:—the HOME, the ASYLUM, of the down-trodden and oppressed African.

The Report then presents a brief but satisfactory view of the condition of the settlements at Monrovia, New Georgia, Caldwell and Millsburg, under the immediate direction of the American Colonization Society; of the settlement at Bassa Cove, managed by the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania and the New York City Colonization Society, subject however to the general authority of the Parent Institution; and of the independent Colony established at Cape Palmas by the Maryland State Colonization Society. After noticing the auspicious effect of Colonization at Liberia in repressing the Slave Trade, the permanent advantages and occasional discouragements incident to a residence in that territory, and the misrepresentations which have been circulated in order to prevent emigration thither, the Managers thus proceed:

Before closing this report, the Board cannot omit to mention one particular fruit of colonization, in our country, viz: That, since Liberia is known to be a home to the negroes, there is existing on the part of religious slaveholders, a strong disposition to emancipate their slaves, with a reference to their emigration to this land of freedom. That this disposition prevails is self-evident from the fact, that during the last year, from five different States, upwards of 2,000 slaves have been offered to the Colonization Society with the consent of both masters and slaves, for a passage to Liberia. This fact cannot but enhance the scheme of colonization, in the estimation of every correct thinking man. It is a matter of notoriety, that as colonization gains on the slaveholding States, the knowledge of human rights is extended, the burden of the slave is lightened, the bondage of many slaves is entirely removed, and Africa is gladdened with the light of civilization and christianity.—All this colonization is working, not by the power of the tornado, or of the earthquake, but with the still small voice of truth and of love. Colonization, like the true leaven, works *silently*, yet *irresistibly*, and *effectually*. Like the valley of Achor of old, it is the door of hope not only to the slave, but also to the master.—By it both have been made to sing, by it thousands, yea tens and hundreds of thousands, will yet sing, as when Israel came up out of Egypt.

Surely then, none who truly feel for the oppressed Africans, none who correctly seek the good of the land in which we dwell, none who believe in the prophecy, and consistently labor for its accomplishment, 'that Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God,' can reasonably refuse to come up to this noble work of colonizing Africa, with free, christian coloured men. It is verily a work of God, and therefore wondrous in our eyes. Will not the patriots of this highly favored land, will not the christian of every name, come up to the support of the Society in a manner worthy of the vast resources of our country, and worthy of the countless blessings of Heaven, with which, as individuals, we are daily loaded?

After the Reports were read, the following resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr. HERON of the Associate Church, and after an appropriate address from the mover, was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the scheme of Colonization is the direct and effectual method of elevating the coloured man to the enjoyment of all his rights.

The Rev. A. BROWN of the M. E. Church, offered and supported at length, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the principles and operations of the A. C. Society are peaceful and efficient, and deserve the support of the patriot and of the Christian.

The following resolution was offered by the Rev. JAS. ADAMS, of the Associate Church, ably sustained, and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the formation of Christian colonies of coloured persons on the coast of Africa, is the most effectual way of suppressing the African slave trade, and of introducing the light of christianity into that dark and uncivilized portion of the earth.



The Rev. Mr. CLARK of the M. E. Church, presented and sustained the following resolution, which was afterwards adopted:

*Resolved*, That in view of the necessity, and increasing importance of sustaining the A. C. Society, we as philanthropists, will double our exertions in aid of this noble and praiseworthy institution.

The Addresses pronounced in support of the foregoing Resolutions are represented to have been able and appropriate; and to have been accompanied by facts, reasonings and conclusions, which could not fail to leave a permanent conviction on the candid and impartial hearer, of the indispensable necessity, great value, and increasing importance of colonization, to the coloured man in the U. States, to Africa, to our country, and to the world.

At the close of the addresses, a collection was taken up, in behalf of the Societies, which, in addition to some contributions subsequently received, amounted to \$78, on the part of the Female Col. Society; and to \$63, on the part of the Male Col. Society. The Societies now retired, each to a separate department of the Church, for the transaction of its peculiar business.

On motion of the Rev. A. HERON, it was

*Resolved*, That the Report of the Board of Managers be adopted, and that it be published in connection with the proceedings of the meeting, and also that of the Female Society, with their consent.

The Rev. H. McMILLAN offered the following resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. A. HERON:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Managers of this Society, be instructed to prepare a Memorial, as soon as practicable, to be signed by the members of the Society, and our citizens, praying the Legislature of Ohio for aid, in whatever way in their wisdom, it shall be thought most expedient, in behalf of the objects of the A. Col. Society.

This resolution, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted. The Society proceeded to the election of officers and Managers, for the ensuing year. The following persons were elected.

Rev. A. HERON, President. *Vice-Presidents*—J. ADAMS, JNO. GOWDY, J. GALLOWAY, JR., Rev. J. STEELE, T. ROUGH. Rev. H. McMILLAN, Recording Secretary. J. S. PERKINS, Treasurer. *Managers*—J. Mitchell, A. Trader, John Charters, B. Conwell, Alex. Wier, J. H. Purdy, Jas. Gowdy, Geo. C. Harper, D. McMillan, J. Miller, Capt. McClellan, Col. Duncan.

The society then adjourned till the next annual meeting.

The Female Colonization Society of Green county elected the following officers:

*First Directress*, Mrs. Jane C. Steel; *Second do.* Mrs. Jane Gowdy; *Treasurer*, Miss S. A. Galloway; *Secretary*, Mrs. M. A. McMillan.

*Managers*—Mrs. M. Galloway, Mrs. B. Munroe, Mrs. L. Frazier, Mrs. E. Martin, Mrs. N. Towler, Mrs. M. Hyslop, Mrs. M. Adams, Miss E. J. Davisson, Miss J. Hamill, Miss L. Hollingsworth.

July 4th, 8 o'clock, P. M.

The G. C. Col. Society, according to notice given during the day, met in the M. E. Church. The Rev. J. Steele, Vice President, took the chair. The object of the meeting was to hear some addresses, which it was not convenient to hear during the day.

Mr. R. C. HAMILL offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That as female influence has ever occupied a distinguished place in the christian enterprises of the world, so it is peculiarly needful and appropriate, in the cause of colonization.

This resolution was sustained by the mover in a neat and appropriate address, and was afterwards unanimously adopted.

Mr. C. ANDERSON of Dayton, presented the following resolution, which was also adopted.



*Resolved*, That the enterprise of planting, on the coast of Africa, colonies of free persons of colour, from the U. States, is one that peculiarly devolves on the young men of this nation.

Mr. A. says the *Xenia Gazette*, sustained his resolution by a clear and eloquent address, but a hearing of the same, or a perusal thereof, can only give an adequate conception of its worth. Few persons, we are persuaded, not affected by some bias of mind, could have heard the speaker without being sensibly and irresistibly led into the conviction, that Colonization is a scheme deserving of the combined energies of this Nation. The young men must especially have felt that it is a work to which they are called to consecrate their highest and noblest efforts. On them devolves the high honor, as well as the solemn duty, of executing this work, which their fathers designed, but were not permitted to accomplish. It was not permitted to David to build a house unto the Lord; for he was a man of war. Solomon his son, a man of peace, was to build it. So it was not permitted to our Ancestors to free themselves of a foreign yoke of bondage, and at the same time to free themselves and the oppressed Africans of a still greater and more oppressive yoke, in which both were involved. It belongs to the young men of this nation to accomplish, what their fathers, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Marshall, Finley, and others devised, and for which they provided many materials. Colonization is a work not of one generation; it is progressive. It is a work of peace, and not of war; it is a work of truth, of mercy and of love. May it go on, like the shining light, till the darkness of slavery shall disappear from our land. "Then the Lord shall give that which is good; and our land shall yield her increase."

MR. GURLEY'S REMARKS AT THE LEXINGTON MEETING, HELD AUGUST 26TH..

[*From the Lexington Intelligencer.*]

MR. GURLEY addressed the chair in an eloquent appeal of half an hour long, in behalf of the cause in which he has been so long and devotedly engaged. He defended the Colonization Society from the charge, or the suspicion, which he had understood had in the minds of some persons, even here, been indulged, of being, in any way, connected with northern abolition societies. The object of the Colonization Society was to colonize with their own consent the free people of the United States in Africa or elsewhere, and though founded in enlarged benevolence towards the coloured race, it was entirely unexceptionable in all its influences and operations.

He adverted to the fact, that the abolitionists maintain that a criminal prejudice alone forbids political equality between the two races prevailing throughout a large portion of the country, whereas the friends of this Society, generally, he thought, saw other causes, deep and (certainly for ages to come) unanswerable, to forbid such equality. The coloured race were in the shade of our greatness; the constitution of society, and the whole order of things were against them. Benevolence required that we should seek for them a better home, so attractive that they would not resist its invitations. And then the means of effecting good for the coloured race, adopted by the abolitionists, were widely different from those adopted by this Society. He must think that the former adopted a policy to coerce, in some way, emancipation. He felt sure that their measures and writings tended to sow discontent and disaffection in the bosoms of the coloured race, as well as to sunder the fraternal bonds of the Union. The Colonization Society opened the way, presented motives, and afforded means of voluntary manumission, while it trespassed on no rights, produced no disturbance, and left to the calm reason and sober judgment of the Southern States, the great questions which might arise out of their peculiar institutions.

When, said Mr. G., we consider, that the American Colonization Society was formed as recently as December, 1816, that its members were originally few; that some distrusted its motives, and more doubted the practicableness of its object; that its funds were scanty, (hardly exceeding, during some of its first years, one or two thousand dollars per annum) and that now it could reckon some sixteen or eighteen State Societies among its Auxiliaries, with many smaller Societies; that the Clergy of nearly all denominations throughout the United States have given it their approbation; that men of all pursuits and political creeds sustain it; that many of our statesmen have sanctioned its project, and half the State Legislatures expressed their good opinion of it, and several recommended it to the consideration of the Federal Government; in fine, that the great body of the people of this nation are beginning to regard it with interest and affection; we must both admire, and acknowledge with gratitude, the favour and protection of Almighty God.

But this animating progress of the Society at home was less remarkable, perhaps, than the success of its great experiment in Africa. In the brief period of sixteen or seventeen years, a distant and uncivilized coast has been explored, and an ample and fertile territory obtained, by fair purchase, from its native inhabitants. Cast your eyes across that ocean, and on this tract recovered from the domain of superstition and barbarism—on those very spots unvisited before the origin of this Society, except for purposes of outrage—where the pirates of all Christendom came to commit depredation on property, liberty and life, to light up the flames of savage war, to extinguish the hopes, fetter the limbs, and break the hearts of the unoffending, the feeble, the innocent, to consign them to floating dungeons, and should they survive the horrors of the middle passage, to perpetual and involuntary servitude; behold a civilized State—a Christian republic—small, it is true,—but well founded—with all the first principles and elements of greatness! It has been estimated, that from Cape Montserado alone, the summit of which is now adorned by the town of Monrovia, before that town was built, 6000 victims were annually torn away by the slave trade. The Colony of Liberia extending its influence and jurisdiction over an extent of coast of one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty or three hundred miles, includes about four thousand emigrants from the United States; with a well organized and well administered government, all the offices in which are filled by men of colour, with the exception of the Colonial Agency, and to most of which, regarded as important, candidates are appointed by the votes of the people. This community, so recent, so peculiar in its origin, materials and circumstances, constitutes a well regulated civil Society, qualified in a great measure for self-government, and actually administering their own affairs in a manner worthy to be imitated by older and more populous States. They enjoy and appreciate the blessings of Liberty. In Monrovia are 500 well built houses and stores, many of them of stone. The colonists are industrious, moral, religious. At their own expense, and with their own hands, they have erected eleven churches, in which divine service is performed every Sabbath. An individual who had remained nearly a year in the Colony, testified that he had never heard a profane expression, and seen but a single person under the influence of intoxicating drink. From seven to ten small vessels have been built at the wharves of Monrovia, and the enterprising merchants of this place are not only encouraging the native tribes to engage in peaceful and lawful commerce, but already bringing the productions of Africa, in Liberian vessels, to be exchanged for the wares and commodities of our own cities. Up and down the coast and in the interior, are they engaged in a trade with the native tribes, mutually and greatly advantageous to both parties. Monrovia is inhabited principally by merchants, mechanics, and tradesmen active and expert in business, enterprising, moral, and intelligent citizens. Six or seven other beautiful settlements, mostly agricultural, with a contented and improving population, declare the wise and beneficent policy of this Society. In all are schools open for the instruction of the children of the Colony, and to which the children of the natives have access. The Rev. Mr. Pinney, late Governor of the Colony, who has visited in person from 30 to 50 native towns, is of opinion that 100,000 of the native African population desire to receive instruction in the English language and in the arts of civilized life. About ten thousand of these have placed themselves under the protection and authority of the colonial laws.

And how, it may be inquired, do you account for the improved character, both moral and intellectual, of these colonists? To the change of their circumstances, the discipline of necessity, and the blessings of Providence. They are not merely in name, but in truth, in spirit, FREE. Something like the power of a new creation has passed over them. They have gone to Africa for great purposes, to build the fortunes of themselves and their race. They are where all things contribute to develop their powers, and stimulate them to high resolves and lofty action. They know that good conduct is their chief treasure: that without this, failure is certain—they read our religious newspapers—they observe the eyes of America—of the world, directed anxiously towards them, and millions waiting to follow them to eminences of wisdom and power. They stand forth with the port and aspect of freemen who have a character and a country. This is not fancy, but fact. They feel something of the moral energy which animated the Pilgrims when, driven by persecution from the old world, they planted the standard of Liberty and Religion in the wilds of New England. For these facts he was not indebted to the testimony of interested witnesses—not to the original friends of the Society, or to emigrants disappointed, yet willing to bring others into their own misfortunes—but to respectable foreigners—to our naval officers—to free coloured men, who first visit-

ed the Colony to ascertain its true condition, and satisfy themselves that no deception was practised on them, and who have returned with their families—their all; convinced that there alone can substantial freedom be found for the black man and his children. All this testimony went to show the Colony prosperous and useful in a high degree, if not in a degree unprecedented in the history of any similar establishment. Now, said Mr. G., is this a small thing?

Is the philanthropist prepared to say that the acquisition of such a powerful influence, on the civil, moral, and religious destinies of a dark quarter of the globe, is an event of small importance? Was it ever known in all time, that in 14 years so prosperous a settlement, extending (if you include the Maryland colony) along 350 miles of coast, rescued from barbarism, and from being the prey of pirates and the most abominable practices which avarice and brutality could invent, had been effected solely by individual enterprise, unaided by the arm of political power, and dependent solely on the benevolent, godlike motives, and exertions and contributions of private citizens? He must confess that on a review of this whole subject, he felt bound in humble acknowledgment, to offer thanksgiving to the Most High for such a glorious result. It was not the effect of human power alone—the Colony had been thus far indebted to the favour of the Almighty! He had a great moral work to accomplish by her instrumentality. He had spread over it the wings of his mercy. She had been watched by the Omniscient Eye—she had been defended by the Omnipotent Arm! And shall her friends falter in their course? Shall doubts of her continued success occupy their minds? Shall they cease their benevolent efforts in her cause till the whole *continent* is stirred. It is a message of peace and good will to Africa. From our own shores it goes forth to the great work of her regeneration.

Nor is the benefit to Africa alone—the colonists themselves, as already hinted, experience the enlivening influence of their institutions. Of the 4000 colonists, 500 are professors of religion. There is organized a regular Methodist Conference, whose ministers are mostly coloured men, transacting their regular business with the propriety and efficiency of an educated and judicious assembly of men.

These are remarkable facts—such as probably the history of no other colony, white or black—not even that founded by the famed and venerated Pilgrim Fathers of America—can present.

But these are the effects of the peculiar condition and circumstances in which these colonists were thrown. They knew their own condition before the world—they were the pioneers in an experiment, on whose success and failure hung the last hope of millions of their fellow beings:—they knew that on their conduct rested the question of the regeneration of Africa, and the relief of their free coloured brethren in America. Moreover, they had ASHMUN for their guide, their counsellor, their lawgiver and friend. He instructed them in duty—formed their manners—dispelled their fears, and inspired them with desires to exhibit before their brethren and the world an example of a moral, virtuous, industrious, and enlightened community.

I have, said Mr. Gurley, been in the North, and more recently in the South, and have conversed freely with the prominent and intelligent citizens of both portions of the Union; and I believe from much observation thus made, that never, since the first organization of the Society, has it, in all parts of the country, had so many suffrages in its favour as at this moment. At the North, the people are willing to employ the national funds in its aid. The same might be said of many leading men of the South:—in Louisiana and Mississippi this was true, and he had reason to believe, though from less personal observation, that the same might be said of Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, and some other States. If this be true, it was plain that men of weight should be united in the attainment of a common object so important, and approved by all.

Mr. G. then adverted to the present condition of the National Society; to its dependence on the aid of its friends; to its need of aid; and to large and liberal contributions as being *indispensable* to defray expenses absolutely necessary in Liberia, to sustain it—and for all its colonies, it was obliged to depend at present on private contributions.

Mr. GURLEY, in conclusion, asked pardon for having detained the meeting thus long. He had not intended to do so. He expected rather, at this time, to have listened to other men, equally with himself the friends of the cause of Colonization, and *more able* than he was to advocate its claims, and attract the favourable regard of this community to the Society of which he was but the humble organ.

Mr. G. sat down amid a burst of applause from the audience.



## LETTER FROM MR. BUCHANAN.

BASSA COVE, JUNE 28, 1836.

Our affairs are generally in a flattering condition. The people are industrious, healthy, and contented. The village has a beautiful and thrifty appearance, exceeding any thing of the kind, considering its infancy, that I ever saw. The streets are clean, and finely shaded with palm trees; the lots are all well cleared, and teeming with luxuriant vegetation. This people have, for some time past, been supplying their tables with the fruits of their industry, drawn from a soil which, five months since, was covered with a thick wilderness.

Among our public improvements, we have a commodious Baptist meeting-house, just finished. On the 10th instant, we had Divine service in commemoration of the melancholy disaster which broke up our first settlement. The scene was solemn and impressing. Bob Gray, the native ally, who stood our friend in that time of peril, was present by invitation, with a number of the neighboring kings and headmen. In the evening, a prayer-meeting was held, and a good, and, I trust, a lasting effect was the result. So far, this little Jerusalem has been signally blessed by a merciful Providence. Not a death has yet occurred since the settlement was re-established in December last.

I have been laboring, by every means, to inculcate and cherish the spirit of your resolution in relation to agriculture, since my first arrival; and it will, I have no doubt, be warmly seconded by the people, as soon as the means are put into their hands. I have just got a pair of wild bullocks broken to the yoke, and they work well: this is a beginning. We have lately got a weekly mail established between this place and Monrovia, which promises great advantages to the whole Colony.

Though we have got a large quantity of land cleared for the use of the next expedition, the work of building houses proceeds very slowly during the wet weather, which had fairly set in before we could commence. I am, dear sir, yours,

Rev. ALEX. PROUDFIT, D.D.

THOMAS BUCHANAN.

## LEGACIES.

A legacy of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS has been bequeathed to the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY by the late Mrs. ELIZABETH COLT, deceased, of Erie, Pennsylvania; and a legacy of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS to the same Institution by the Hon. BENJAMIN TALLMADGE, late of Litchfield, Connecticut, deceased.

YARADEE, A PLEA FOR AFRICA.—A work bearing this title, from the pen of the Rev. F. FREEMAN, Rector of St. David's church, Manayunk, Pennsylvania, has just been published in Philadelphia.—“From the portions of it,” says the Editor of the Colonization Herald, “so long a desideratum, which we have had the privilege of seeing, we are confident that it will be read with equal pleasure and profit of every true friend of the African race; correct principles, sprightly narrative, and thrilling anecdote, being happily blended in a work of high literary merit.”

## EXPEDITIONS TO AFRICA.

The American Colonization Society expect to send a vessel with emigrants for Liberia in November next. She will probably sail from Wilmington in North Carolina.

The Maryland State Colonization Society propose to send an expedition for Cape Palmas, on or about the 15th of October next.

✂ CONTRIBUTIONS omitted for want of room in this number.



THE  
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MR. CLAY'S REMARKS

*At the Colonization Meeting held in Lexington, Ky. on the 26th of August, 1836.*

[From the Lexington Intelligencer, September 3d.]

When Mr. GURLEY had concluded his Address, Mr. CLAY rose and said, that he came to the meeting as a listener, with no prepared speech, and with no purpose of making a speech. Standing, however, in the relation he did to the gentleman who had just taken his seat, he felt it incumbent on him first, to say something of *him*, and next, of the great cause that had brought us together. That gentleman he had known for many years, as one of the most zealous, persevering, energetic, pious and benevolent friends of the cause of Colonization: he was one of the officers of the National Society; and to his services in that capacity, the free coloured people, the Colony, and the Society, were largely indebted. He spoke of Mr. GURLEY as having proved, by his labours, his assiduity, his eloquence in defending the cause of Colonization, and his general and well known character for Christian philanthropy, that the fullest confidence in him could not be misplaced. Having said thus much, and less he could not have said in relation to that gentleman, if he said any thing, he would proceed to the topics whose consideration had caused this meeting.

When we take a survey of our country, we find it occupied by two distinct classes of population—two races of men—distinct in many important respects—agreeing in few, except that they alike possessed the gift of reason. The amalgamation of these two races was a thing impossible—forbid by all considerations of regard to either. The case presented difficulties long ago deeply felt and deplored. They were seen by the Fathers of the Republic, who, after much argument and reflection, resolved to do the best they could, and depend for the result upon Providence. Many schemes passed in review before them, and all were rejected as impracticable.

About twenty years ago some zealous, pious, benevolent men conceived the project of African Colonization. He recollected well the proceedings at Washington at the organization of the Society. He

was invited to be present. At first he declined; but, on further reflection, he felt disposed to think well of the plan. Among those present at the original meeting, he remembered were ELIAS B. CALDWELL and FRANCIS S. KEY of the District of Columbia, the Rev. Dr. FINLEY of New Jersey, and a late distinguished member of Congress from Virginia, JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke. We met and considered the prejudices in our way, the obstacles to be removed, and the objects to be accomplished: and finally organized the Society on the principles which it has ever since publicly professed, and which have just been stated to this meeting.

The success of this Society has exceeded the hopes of its founders. It was not deemed possible for a Society with mere private means, to do more than *plant a Colony*, and thus demonstrate the practicability of the object. When I look back, said Mr. C., on the twenty years during which this Society has existed, and consider what it has done, I am impressed with the belief that it is the work of an overruling Providence. It was surrounded by difficulties at its outset, and it has at all times encountered opposition and misrepresentation. Recently a new school has sprung up—one which maintains that slavery is a blessing—that it is an indispensable element for the preservation of our own freedom! Of this school, I take the liberty to say I AM NOT ONE. There are two extremes of opinion on this subject, in neither of which do I concur. The first is that of those who regard slavery as *no evil, but a good*. I consider slavery as a curse—a curse to the master, a wrong, a grievous wrong to the slave. In the abstract, it is ALL wrong; and no possible contingency can make it right. It is condemned by all our notions of natural justice, and our maxims of natural political equality among men. Necessity, a stern political necessity alone, can excuse or justify it; a necessity arising from the fact, that, to give freedom to our slaves that they might remain with us, *would be doing them an injury, rather than a benefit*—would render their condition worse than it is at present.

That slavery was condemned by religion, he did not say. It was not his purpose to speak of it, except in its *political* relations. That slavery was a *blessing*, and ought to be perpetuated as a valuable institution, was one extreme; and those who occupied it had ever been opposed to African Colonization. But there was another extreme; and on that were to be found the advocates of immediate, unconditional, indiscriminate emancipation, without regard to consequences. To this class were to be referred, directly or indirectly, much of the violence and wrong, the mobs and the outbreaks, which are so rife in some portions of our country, with which no friends of good order, and of the just rights of the different portions of the Union could have any congeniality of feeling on this subject. These were none of your old fashioned gradual emancipationists, such as Franklin, Rush, and the other wise and benevolent Pennsylvanians, who framed the scheme for the gradual removal of slavery from Pennsylvania, about the time of the origin of the Federal Government. They were not of that class with whom he (Mr. C.) was proud to say he had acted in this State forty years ago, to procure the adoption of a gradual system of emancipation, on such terms and under such regulations, as might consist with the good order and highest interests of the Commonwealth.

He had heard with some surprise in the course of the day, that some individuals, even in this community, suspect that there is some connection between the Colonization and Abolition Societies. He could assure the meeting that there was no cause or reason for any such suspicion. He had corresponded with a leading gentleman of the Abolition Society in New York, with whose name the reading public were familiar, who had addressed him on another subject, but expressed also his views on slavery; (a gentleman who was honest and benevolent in his motives, he presumed, but deceived and insatuated,) and he (Mr. C.) had endeavoured to convince him of his error. He had put to him the question, how the citizens of New York would endure the organization of Societies in Kentucky to regulate the tolls on the New York and Ohio Canals. But he alluded to this correspondence, mainly in order to state, that this gentleman had expressed a determined *hostility to the scheme of African Colonization*. He thought it a design of *slaveholders*—and in part, this is true. He (Mr. C.) was ready to admit that one advantage of the scheme was, its tendency, by the removal of a class, in *theory* freemen, but in *fact*, NOT FREE, to contribute to preserve quiet and subordination among the slaves. The removal of the free blacks would, while it conferred a vast good on them, render the slave more docile, manageable and useful.

It was not his object to have said so much; but merely to express his own feelings towards the society, derived from twenty years' experience; his unshaken conviction of the utility and benevolence of the colonization scheme, and of the strong claims which it presented for aid, to the State and National Governments. Nor could he omit to allude to the vast good it must confer upon Africa, by introducing among her people our religion. I am not, said Mr. C., a professor of religion, and, as I have remarked on another occasion, I regret that I am not, I wish I were, I hope that I shall be. The longer I live the more sensible do I become of its utility; the more profoundly penetrated with its truth; the more entirely convinced, that the religion we have received from our ancestors, the religion of Christ, is, of all religions, the best; and it alone can afford us an adequate solace in the hour of affliction. The Colonization scheme affords the means, and presents the best hopes of propagating this religion throughout Africa.

The Colonization Society, viewed in all its relations and influences, DOES GOOD AND GOOD ONLY. It does not disturb any of the legal or political rights, which slavery involves. It is voluntary in all its operations. But if the day should arrive when the governments, State or General, shall, by common consent, agree on some plan of gradual emancipation (and who will say that such day may not arrive?) may not the means of accomplishing the object be found in the plan of this Society? Or, in case of any convulsion arising out of the condition of our coloured population, might not *this* scheme afford the means of relief? Say not the plan is impracticable on a large scale. We have already found it difficult satisfactorily to dispose of our surplus revenue; and a great increase of our national revenue is to be expected: and if 100,000 emigrants can come annually from the shores of Europe into the United States, without deranging our busi-



ness, or employing too large a portion of our tonnage, can it be doubted that the means of this country are sufficient to transport not only the free, but the slaves, should the States consent to their removal?—True, this Society has nothing to do with slaves. Yet, some, it is true, have been manumitted, and with the consent of their owners, sent to Liberia. And who can object to the Colonization of those who are liberated voluntarily for so humane and glorious a purpose? Or to the influence of this society in opening an asylum, to receive and confer the greatest blessings upon such slaves as may be emancipated, by those, who alone *can* manumit them—their own masters—or the Legislatures of the slave-holding States?

In reference to the resolution touching an application to the Legislature of this State, for some portion of the surplus fund placed at its disposal by the recent act of Congress, he would beg leave to say a word. Having voted for that act, he felt disposed to leave the disposition to the free action of the people and the State Legislature; and yet, having originated the Land Bill, for which this act must be regarded as a substitute, he felt it right to allude to the three great objects specified in that Bill, and to which, by the terms of that Bill, the proceeds of the sales of the public domain were to be applied, Education, Colonization, and Internal Improvements. Without presuming to dictate, he would suggest to the Legislature the propriety and importance of remembering these cardinal objects—of such vital interest to the State.

This fund will be ample—at the lowest estimate it would be a million—it ought to be a million and a half; it *might*, by possibility, be two millions and a half, with a right economy in the administration of the financial affairs of the country, and it may be expected that the amount, arising from the sales of public land, will continue to be divided, either by future *Land Bills* or *Distribution Bills*. Thus our State will possess ample funds for these great objects, Colonization, Education and Internal Improvements. He trusted Colonization would come in for its due share—as our State was among the first to express favourable opinions of this cause, I think (said Mr. C.) she should, I hope she will, set a good example to other States—that her often and uniformly expressed favorable regard for the Colonization cause, will be proved to have been sincere, now that she has the means brought within her control for giving such undoubted and substantial proofs. I will not urge at present a large appropriation, but one which would be considered liberal. All this, however, must be left to the judgment of the Legislature—to us it belongs, from our private means, to contribute such sums as our convenience and sense of duty might permit and dictate. And surely no occasion can be more proper than that when we are visited by an Agent of the National Society, who has devoted himself to the furtherance of her patriotic and philanthropic objects; who is prepared to defend them from misrepresentation and aspersion; who has so ably and eloquently, as the meeting have heard, addressed us in relation to them; who can give all requisite information touching the scheme and its practical progress; and of whose acquaintance with the principles of the Society, its plans and operations, its needs and capabilities for usefulness, we have had such abundant evidence.



Mr. CLAY, after a brief recapitulation of some of the prominent suggestions he had made, and a renewed expression of his confidence in the honesty, benevolence, efficiency, capacity for good, and singleness of purpose of the Colonization Society and its friends, and of the confirmed persuasion, which its whole history had forced upon his mind, that it is destined to triumph over all unfounded prejudices against it, and finally, by the blessing of Heaven, to achieve the great purposes of its origin, sat down with the applause of the meeting.

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#### MR. MADISON ON ABOLITION.

An interesting account of a visit made in May last to the illustrious MADISON is going the rounds of the newspapers; the writer of which account is understood to be a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia. We extract from it Mr. MADISON's opinion of the effect of the Abolition excesses at the North on the Slavery question at the South. It confirms all that we have said—all that the best friends of the coloured race have felt—on the subject. We know that Chief Justice MARSHALL, not six months before his death, expressed his conviction that the proceedings of the Northern Abolitionists had operated most unhappily on the public mind in Virginia in relation to slavery, even to the extent of procuring favor for the doctrine that Slavery, instead of being an evil, is a good—such is the tendency of one extreme to generate its opposite. No two individuals in the U. States were better acquainted than Chief Justice MARSHALL and Ex-President MADISON with the structure of Southern Society; more devoted to their country and their *whole* country; or more under the influence of a philanthropy, at once enlarged, fervid, and rational. Their opinions on the perplexing topic referred to, are a warning voice from the grave, which cannot, it would seem, be unheeded in any part of this great nation, deeply indebted as it is to their patriotism.

Of Mr. MADISON, Mr. I. says: "Among the deplorable effects of the abolition excitement, he considers, first, that in teaching southern people to imagine that slavery is right and useful, *it gives rise to a sudden change of settled opinions*, and he referred to Governor McDuffie's message in proof of it; secondly, *deteriorating the condition of the poor slaves, whose bondage is embittered by laws and measures intended to counteract the ill-timed and ill-directed efforts to put an end to it*. Referring to Governor McDuffie's message, he also mentioned Professor Dew's discourse; of which, as of Governor McDuffie's talents, he spoke at the same time, with approbation, excepting their slave doctrines."

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#### AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The first Quarterly meeting of the Alleghenytown Colonization Society was held in Dr. Presley's church, on the 22d of August, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M.

The President being absent, the Rev. E. P. Swift, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer.—In the absence of the Recording Secretary, L. G. Olmstead was appointed Secretary pro tem. Minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

Mr. D. McDonald, according to previous appointment, then addressed the meeting, which was large and respectable. The speaker gave a brief outline of the origin and progress of the American Colonization Society; of the soil, productions and climate of Liberia, together with the health of the colonists; their moral character and influence, and also the influence of the Colony on the slave trade.

The following points are some of those, which were satisfactorily established in the course of the address, not from *theory*, but undoubted facts.

1. He showed that the American Colonization Society was founded in the purest *christian benevolence* to the coloured race, both in Africa and in this country, and that it has not departed from those principles.

2. That the plan of planting Colonies in Africa, is practicable and expedient.

3. That the *present condition* and *future prospects* of the black man, will be bettered by placing him in Africa, where he will be under the influence of new motives and free from prejudice. This he established on the testimony of both white and black men who have visited Africa.

4. He showed that the success which has attended the experiment of Colonization, has already presented and will continue to present, as the colony advances, many *new* and *powerful motives* to the slaveholder to let the *captive go free*. For proof of this, he pointed to the thousand whose chains have fallen and whose feet have been planted in Africa; and the more than two thousand slaves who are now waiting our liberality to enable the Colonization Society to bid them go free.

5. He showed that by planting a colony in Africa with the means of religious and intellectual improvement, we will erect a beacon whence the light of christianity will pour its blessed and healing influences over that benighted and injured continent.

And lastly, he showed that to plant colonies of coloured emigrants on the shores of Africa, is the most efficient means of stopping the slave trade, and thereby drying up slavery at the very fountain, that has yet been devised. "These positions, Mr. President," said the speaker, "are immovable as the everlasting hills, because they are girt about with truth."

On motion of the Hon. R. C. Grier, the thanks of the meeting were presented to Mr. McDonald for his appropriate and interesting address. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the present condition and future prospects of the black man in Liberia are much better than those of his race in any part of the U. States; and that *affording him the means* of removing from this country to Africa, the land of his forefathers, is an act of HUMANITY and JUSTICE.

Judge Grier was appointed to deliver the next address, and Andrew Wylie, Esq., his alternate.

Ordered that the Secretary be instructed to call the next quarterly meeting at the proper time.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the city friendly to Colonization.

[From the *Lexington Intelligencer*, September 10.]

According to a public notice signed by a majority of the officers of the Fayette County Colonization Society, elected at the last annual meeting in 1834, a meeting was held in the McChord Church, Friday evening, Sept. 2, 1836, for the purpose of reviving and re-organizing said Society.

Gen. McCalla, the 1st Vice President present, in the absence of the President, took the Chair, and called the meeting to order. The Rev. R. Davidson was chosen Secretary *pro tem*.

Cards were circulated, and twenty-seven persons enrolled themselves as new members.

A letter was read from Gov. POINDEXTER, who was prevented from being present as he intended, and who had been expected to favour the meeting with an expression of his views. The letter is as follows, viz :

LEXINGTON HOTEL, Sept. 2, 1836.

G. Poindexter, with his respects to Judge Robertson, regrets that a sick head ache, with which he is affected this evening, prevents his attendance at the Colonization meeting, to which he has been politely invited. Concurring in the benevolent and philanthropic views and intentions of the Society, organized for the purpose of transferring from our shores the African race, to the country from which our British ancestors imported them, when we were dependent colonies,—concurring also in the opinion that it may be the happy medium of introducing the blessings of civilization and the arts into Africa, by means of the descendants of her people, abducted by the more enlightened inhabitants of Europe, centuries past, he begs to be enrolled as a member of the Society in this City.

An election was then gone into for officers, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz :

Hon. GEORGE ROBERTSON, President. *Vice Presidents*—Hon. JUDGE MARSHALL, Hon. DANIEL MAYES, Rev. PRESIDENT COIT. *Managers*—William Richardson, James Royle, John Norton, Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Norman Porter, James Weir, A. O. Newton. Wm. A. LEAVY, *Secretary*. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, *Treasurer*.

Gen. McCalla thereupon resigned the Chair, which was taken by Judge Robertson, who expressed briefly his sense of the honor done him, and his hope of a cordial co-operation of the Society with himself in promoting the common cause.

*It was Resolved*, That the Committee appointed at the late meeting of the friends of colonization to receive contributions in aid of the objects of the Parent Society, be requested to pay over to Mr. Gurley, the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, the amount already collected for that purpose, and to make report to this Society of the sums contributed, and the names of the contributors.

*Resolved further*, That said Committee be continued in aid of this Society, and requested to exert themselves to raise funds therefor, and to report the results of their labors to the board of officers of this Society, and that said funds be paid to the Treasurer of this Society—said Committee to have the power of filling up their own vacancies.

*Resolved*, That the funds which may be collected by said Committee and paid to the Treasurer, be by him paid to the Rev. Mr. Gurley on behalf of the Parent Society.

On motion, the Society now adjourned,

GEORGE ROBERTSON, *President*.

R. DAVIDSON, *Secretary pro tem*.



The DAUPHIN COUNTY (Penn.) Colonization Society, auxiliary to the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, recently elected the following named gentlemen officers of said society for the ensuing year:—

JACOB M. HALDEMAN, President. *Vice Presidents*—FREDERICK KELKER, Rev. J. F. BERG, JOHN C. BUCHER, GEORGE W. HARRIS, WM. GRAYDON, Rev. R. GERRY, GEO. J. HEISELY, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, WM. MITCHELL. *Managers*—A. O. Heister, Andrew Graydon, F. K. BOSS, James Cowden, John H. Berryhill, Daniel W. Gross, L. Reily, A. J. Jones, Henry Antes, Charles Carson, J. M. All, J. Hiesely, and B. Parke. JOEL HICKLEY, *Secretary*. RICHARD T. LEECH, *Treasurer*.

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### COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

The following account of a Colonization meeting held at SARATOGA, New York, on the 8th of August last, communicated to the New York Observer by one of its correspondents, was excluded from our last number for want of room:

"A meeting of uncommon interest was held on the 8th inst. at Saratoga, in reference to the object and operations of the American Colonization Society. Chancellor Walworth was called to the chair, and Professor Maclean was chosen secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. McMasters. The Rev. Mr. Pinney, late Governor of the colony at Liberia, stated the object of the meeting, and recited the principal circumstances connected with his mission to Africa; and more especially those facts which serve to illustrate the importance of the colonies on the western coast of Africa.

At an adjourned meeting, on the next day, Mr. Pinney continued his narrative of facts in regard to the colony at Liberia, and in relation to the condition of Africa in general; and after he had concluded his remarks, Mr. McElroy of Kentucky, who had recently visited the American colonies in Africa, addressed the meeting. Both addresses were listened to with great attention and pleasure, and the following resolution, submitted by Professor Maclean, was promptly adopted by the meeting; the vote, at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Church, having been taken by the persons present rising, and almost every gentleman rising in favor of the resolution, and no one against it.

*Resolved*, That this meeting has heard with great pleasure the statements of Mr. Pinney and of Mr. McElroy, in regard to the condition and prospects of the colony at Liberia: and that, in the opinion of this meeting, the plan of colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of colour of the U. S. on the western coast of Africa merits the countenance and support of the benevolent in our land.

Mr. Maclean, in connexion with this resolution, made a few observations in regard to the original design of the American Colonization Society, and expressed the hope, that this design would be constantly kept in view, and that it should be distinctly recollected, that the object of the Society was to benefit the *free people of colour* in the United States, and through them the people of Africa, and not to meddle with the subject of slavery in the least."

On Friday evening, August 12th, an adjourned meeting of the citi-



zens of NEW ALBANY, Indiana, was held in the Methodist church, for the purpose of considering the subject of African Colonization.—Mr. J. R. SHIELDS was called to the Chair, and Mr. C. G. FORSHEY chosen Secretary.

Upon the suggestion of the Chairman, the meeting was opened with an appropriate prayer, by the Rev. Mr. GURLEY, Secretary of the American Colonization Society. This was followed by an interesting and satisfactory address from the same eloquent gentleman. In the course of his address, he reviewed singly, every prominent objection to the propriety and efficiency of African Colonization; overthrowing and refuting, with all the triumph of one thoroughly master of a just and benevolent cause, every apparent obstacle. He also read several letters, containing recent and gratifying information, from some of the principal colonists.

The following resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved, 1st.* That this meeting regard the American Colonization Society, as *benevolent and patriotic*, and worthy of *liberal and universal* support.

*2d.* That early application should be made for assistance to the great enterprise, both to the State Legislatures, and to the Congress of the United States.

*3d.* That in the opinion of this meeting our Senators and Representatives ought to be instructed, by their constituents, to aid in getting up a memorial to Congress, for an appropriation to the American Colonization Society.

*4th.* That until aid shall be extended to the cause, either by the State or General Government, it becomes its friends, frequently and liberally to contribute to its resources.

*5th.* That a committee be appointed, and a subscription be taken up, in aid of the Parent Society.

*6th.* That it is expedient to form a new Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

A committee was then appointed and a subscription taken up, to the amount of forty dollars. A constitution for a new Society also was presented by Mr. Downey, similar to those of other auxiliaries, which received a respectable number of names, and was laid over for the consideration of a subsequent meeting. The citizens of New Albany afterwards presented Mr. GURLEY with one hundred dollars for the use of the American Colonization Society.

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The Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, formerly Colonial Agent of the American Colonization Society, was appointed in July last an Agent of that Institution for the New England States. This gentleman is discharging the duties of his new agency with his characteristic zeal and ability. He has delivered public addresses on the subject at Longmeadow, Springfield, and other towns in the western part of Massachusetts, which were heard with attention and interest. On Tuesday evening, August 28th, a Colonization meeting was held at the First church in Springfield, at which, says the Gazette, "he gave an encouraging account of the condition and prospects of the Colony, and of the vast benefits which it secures both to the colonists themselves, and to the natives of the country."

"To show the advance of the Colony in population, he stated that twelve years ago, there were only 130 colonists, now they number over 3000. Hardly any of them had then property to the amount of \$5—now there are many worth their hundreds and thousands. In Monrovia, are 500 good buildings, among which there are three stone

churches, and the same number of stone warehouses or stores; and twenty trading vessels are owned by the colonists. Several schools are established in the colony for educating their children and youth, and an effort is now making to found a Collegiate Institution among them for instruction in the higher branches of learning. Morality and religion mark in a high degree the character of the Colony.—The Sabbath is strictly observed, and a flourishing temperance society exists among them, embracing a large proportion of the population. In short, from the moral degradation and ignorance which characterized their condition anterior to their coming to Liberia, they have risen to the rank of intelligent and virtuous citizens, constituting a community of freemen, enjoying the independence, the rights and privileges, which belong to freemen. They are exerting too, a most benign influence upon the adjacent regions of moral darkness.—Through their exertions and example, the slave trade has almost ceased to exist in that part of Africa. The colonists furnish the natives in the way of barter, with all the articles of commerce which they want, and thus have taken away the motive for trafficking in the flesh and blood of their countrymen. They have also secured the respect and confidence of the native tribes, so that the headmen are not only willing but anxious to sell them land to any extent they may wish. They send too their sons into the colony to learn the English language, and the arts of civilization. Many other interesting facts were stated by Mr. Pinney, the whole showing most satisfactorily, that the enterprise of the Colonization Society is entitled to the cordial and liberal patronage of the public."

At a meeting of the citizens of Versailles (Ky.) and its vicinity, in the Presbyterian church, on the evening of the 9th September, after an address by the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, the following resolutions were, on motion of Mr. Wingfield, unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this meeting, the American Colonization Society deserves the united and liberal support of the American people.

*Resolved*, That aid to the object of this society should be sought, both from the State Legislatures and from the General Government, and that it be earnestly recommended to our fellow-citizens of this State to prepare and transmit, at an early day, memorials praying for such aid, to both.

*Resolved*, That in view of the remarkable, if not unexampled success, which has attended the Colony of Liberia, we are encouraged (until ampler means shall be extended to the cause) frequently and cheerfully to contribute to its advancement, from our private resources, assured that the society, if left to depend, as heretofore, upon the charities of the country, will confer blessings invaluable upon the African race.

*Resolved*, That as Christians especially, we desire to promote the scheme of African Colonization, as among the most powerful means of introducing our Holy Religion among the barbarians of Africa.

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to reorganize the Colonization Society in this county, and that a committee be appointed to consult with the present Managers of the Society, and in conjunction with them, to call a meeting of the citizens for this purpose, and also that this committee be requested to obtain subscriptions and donations to the society.

## MR. WHITEHURST'S JOURNAL.

(CONCLUDED FROM p. 231.)

*Wednesday, April 1.*—This day is cool throughout. The farming people busy with their cultivation. Women assist in sowing the land, and *grub* the same as men.

*Thursday 2d.*—This morning By, a Vey man, who was taken prisoner some time back, being an ally of the Goorahs, was taken out of stick, to be carried (as 'twas said) back to his country. He was taken at Mannow, where he entered the gates as a friend, and solicited permission to stop; but it being known who he was, he was sent on here. His object in getting into Mannow, is supposed to have been to open the gates at night and let in the enemy. There were two deaths in town to-day, of women, and as usual much howling. One of the bodies was burnt, she being called a witch; and on an examination of the intestines, if the liver, or spleen, or any other viscera, exhibit any uncommon appearance, the evidence of the charge is conclusive, and their witchery is established. We are informed that By was put to death at Galligo.

*Friday 3d.*—Feeling anxious to ascertain the fate of By, we walked to Galligo this morning. After stopping in the town a short time, we passed out to the stream, and on its margin in a little bottom we observed a large quantity of blood. The earth exhibited a broad mark thence to the water, as if something had been dragged, the following of which brought us within five feet of the headless trunk of By on the surface of the water. The left arm was fastened to the right, above the elbow, whilst the feet were tied together by a piece of vine. Into the stomach a cut of three inches had been made, which turned the fat outward, upon which were thousands of flies battenning. This murder was talked of at the town with the utmost unconcern; and whilst we were viewing the body several came down who seemed to enjoy the sight. The heads of the war drums were covered with *human skin*. The hair of one was not worn off, whilst the colouring matter of the other had given place to a beautiful whiteness, on which the tattoo marks of the body gave a variety, in their colouring of blue, to the otherwise white surface of the head.

*Saturday 4th.*—The people are concentrating at a half-town, with the view of attacking Bum Bum; the division which existed among them relative to attacking first a town about a day's walk in a northwesterly direction, has been overruled by Boatswain and Pahciow, who say they will not give a leaf of tobacco until Bum Bum is in their possession.

*Sunday 5th.*—Boatswain told us this morning that he has heard that Malabar, who has heretofore interrupted his trade and people between this and Mambou, is dead; that some one had sent him *gree gree*, which effected his death. The belief of these people on such a subject is, that articles, after having undergone certain preparations, and then placed in one's possession, or near their persons, that through their agency either death or a certain quantum of evil will follow; and so cautious are they, that I have frequently seen them go around a spot of earth moistened by a little water, rather than tread on it.

*Monday 6th.*—The absence of men from the town is very visible, and every preparation seems to be going forward for an attack. The general report is, that the attack is to be on the Cape Mount side; and with some it is considered a *ruse*, to cover their descent on Bum Bum. To-day a woman was brought from Yahmah and put in *stick*: she having by her remarks led the people to conceive her disaffected, and friendly to the cause of the enemy. The King informed us, that at the expiration of *this moon*, he would send us home, whether the war was done or not.

*Tuesday 7th.*—A report is in town that the Barley people, who were in league with the Goorahs, and of whom a party were at Bum Bum for its defence, have returned home. The King of the Pessys sent Boatswain word to that end, together with a white country cloth as a token of good will; he conceiving that his friendship might be called in question when Boatswain should learn that he had allowed the Barleys to re-pass through his country.

*Wednesday 8th.*—The people who have left for the war, have, it is pretty generally believed, turned their course to Quigbah; and it is thought that they intend taking that town and its headman, and then effect the destruction of Jenkins and his barricade. It is said that 2000 men have gone.

*Thursday 9th.*—To-day is a feast among the Mandingoes. At 9, A. M., they were assembled in one of the areas, to the amount of 120, dressed in their very best, and



ranged in columns, with their arms at their feet, when they went through their prayers; the priest being about five feet in advance of their chief. The latter was magnificently attired in red velvet and gold lace, with a green velvet cap studded with artificial stones of every hue. Many of the others were dressed extremely rich. After prayers, the Priest took a chapter from the Koran, and ten men advancing from various parts held a yellow cloth over his head in the manner of a canopy, from whence he read, and the audience responded. At its close a ram was brought to him, and the ceremony was then completed by its sacrifice. The Priest was then escorted to his dwelling by the whole body, singing; and then commenced the slaying of goats and sheep, which had been previously washed. The Priest in every instance performed the ceremony, and at the cutting of each animal's throat, he would wash and commence the work anew. The Sandmen have given a favorable reply as to the success of the war; and the leading warriors left to-day, under the full persuasion of their success.

*Friday 10th.*—This morning we took a walk among the fields and through three half-towns, whence we ascended a lofty mountain, at whose summit we could see a barricade. The ascent was very tedious, over rocks, trees recently felled, and deep gullies; but its summit amply repaid all the fatigue endured in arriving at it. On either side of it, was rice growing or being planted. From its top we could overlook the surrounding country, which, as far as the eye could see, was an unbroken chain of mountain rising above mountain until the last was lost in the azure hue of distance. The fields, towns, and knolls of the plains, presented the appearance of a carpet of rich green, with the shades of brown and charred earth, whilst the towns were distinguishable only by the smoke of their various fires. The air is pure, and a breeze, we were told, is always in motion. There are but a few houses, and the object of its location is a retreat from the lower town in the event of danger. We observed on our return the charred bones of a woman, who had been burnt for witchcraft. Bumbacassia is 800 feet above the plain.

*Saturday 11th.*—Anxiety is everywhere visible, this being the day set apart for the attack on Quighah. *Gree grees* are to be seen at every door, whilst the Sandmen are consulted about the fate of those who are fortunate enough to have any to care for them. The old King is under the same excitement, although he keeps very quiet; but his *gree grees*, numerous as they are, all come in for the exercising their influence toward a favorable issue. One of these I noticed very particularly, consisting of a calabash filled up with squares of red and blue cloth, on which had been sowed *courties*: and from this inanimate piece of nature and art the old man watched intensely for a favorable report on his undertaking. The report of Malabar's death is said to be incorrect.

*Sunday 12th.*—Expecting to meet some of the war men returning, we started into the path; taking a course which led around the base of the mountain, on whose summit stands Bumbacassia, passing through fields and half-towns for about an hour and a half. We entered a field where a family tended, who were enjoying the shade of the palm tree; from the intense heat, we participated in its cooling breeze with great satisfaction. After drinking some very rich palm wine, we continued over mountains and ravines until we reached a half-town, where we were informed that a messenger from the war party had gone to Bundawar's barricade. We pushed on, passing through deserted towns, and the remains of others, until we reached there at a quarter before 3, P. M. Invited to eat, we had to remain until the meal was prepared. Bundawar informed us that the town of Quighah was certainly taken; but as to the plunder and prisoners, he said it was impossible to put any reliance on the reports. We were between a lofty ridge, distant 16 miles from Bo Poro, and had to push on with all haste in order not to be shut out of the barricade. We passed through well cultivated fields, and a forest of noble timber. Arriving at Miah's town at dark, we pressed onward through Mumbacy's barricade and half-towns, and arriving at Lamacy's we had to stop and pay him a visit. We found his majesty on a mat, with a slip of cloth about two inches in width depending from the waist. The old fellow was in a good humour from the news of the capture of the town, and in the fulness of his joy, performed many feats, laughed, talked, rolled over, and gave vent to his feeling in every demonstration of mirth. He politely escorted us to the gate, and in half an hour's time we were within the walls of Bo Poro.

*Monday 13th.*—At daylight Boatswain sent a party to learn the news, and render any assistance that might be required. About 11, A. M., the troops commenced returning in at the various gates, with their plunder and captives. The town was



carried at daylight. The King escaped through a private gate, with many others, after a long defence. Every man found in the town was put to death. The assailants secured 300 women, girls, and children, with salt sticks, cloth and other booty, and then fired the town, slaughtered the cattle, and then commenced a retreat. Among the captives, is the King's head woman: she is about 50 years of age, and has been put *in stick*. The ease with which the town has been carried, is attributable to the circumstance of having once repulsed Boatswain's troops, they were confident he never would make the attack again. Their people and *great guns* had been sent to Bum Bum, and another portion to the beach for the purpose of selling wood. Forty kegs of powder were found in the town, and as this was the depot for Bum Bum, it is likely their warmth will be cooled by this capture.

*Tuesday 14th.*—To-day Lamacy paid the town a visit, in honour of the success obtained by the troops. Lamacy's people, the Boussas, formed the major part of the attacking party. The old man entered the town by Pahcrow's gate, at 10 o'clock, like a madman, with a large retinue after him, all on the full run, in imitation of this savage monarch. He was naked, with the exception of a small piece of cloth around his waist; and after stopping to salute Pahcrow, he moved onward to the King's place: dancing by him with the most violent motion, and uttering an address in the most rapid enunciation, whilst ever and anon his words were confirmed, as he was bespattered with praise, by his singing man. This man, by thrusting his finger into his left ear and pushing it upwards, gave forth a sound of a peculiar harshness, upon which he seemed to calculate well for effect. The whole town was alive with rejoicing, whilst those who were conspicuous in the attack were presented to the King, who rewarded their valor by a *gentle tap on the head*: equal at least in value to the *ribbands* of other courts. The slaughter in the town was accompanied with great barbarity. Children were impaled and hung across the paths, and the sick and wounded were burnt in the firing of the town. A great many of the women taken prisoners are thus rendered childless. With very few exceptions did any of the men escape; either fighting, they fell, or surrendering, were murdered. Some of the prisoners are very good looking; and among the younger part, they seem already to have forgotten their woe, and look out from their confinement on the scenes now going on with all the pleasure of disinterested spectators. The night is one scene of noise and merriment, after their fashion, with horns, drums, singing, &c.

*Wednesday 15th.*—The warriors were to be feasted to-day; and at 7, A. M., four bullocks were slaughtered, and the women engaged in cooking. None but those in the fight were to eat. About 11, Lamacy was ushered into town, being in a hammock and borne on the shoulders of two men, accompanied by singing men and dancers. After paying his court to Pahcrow, he was brought around to Boatswain's department: but the latter being engaged in the distribution of food, did not salute Lamacy, who was dreadfully annoyed, and was immediately carried off. There is a great deal of jealousy in this place, although kept down by courtesy and absolute sycophancy; but an attentive observer can at once see, that in the event of Boatswain's death, there will be a struggle between Pahcrow, Lamacy, Gwire, Tabbahpoob, and Coomassie, chiefs of tribes, and that the ascendancy will be purchased at the price of blood. Lamacy's barricade, distant two miles from here, was built because he had received some affront from Boatswain, and it is only recently that a return of good feeling has commenced between them. Lamacy's history is singular: from some circumstances rather unusual attending the *placenta*, his mother believed she had given birth to a devil; and accordingly he was left on the banks of the river to perish. A woman, going to bathe, discovered him; and finding out the mother, offered to restore the child: but she averred him to be the devil, and refused any thing to do with him. This woman, named Lama, adopted him, and called him Lamacy, the diminutive of herself. When of the age of 15 or 16, being serviceable on the farm, the one who had given him birth claimed him as her son; but he held to his foster mother, returning by his attentions her early care of him. Leaving her, he joined the warriors, built up a name terrible to the enemy, and is now the most *powerful individual* in the country. There was great dancing in the square, and the dresses were very beautiful; but the musicians having taken offence at the carriers of Lamacy's hammock passing it over their heads, left in disgust, by which the play was broken up, and the parties retired to eat.

*Thursday 16th.*—This morning one of Gwire's men, who had been lost in the bush when the party attacked the barricade, returned; he was supposed to have been killed, but on the first fire it appears that he became bewildered, retreated,

and was lost. He states that he suffered much from hunger: being four days without food, save the few plums which he could gather in the forest. A party have been sent to watch the ruins of the town, in the hope of getting Queah, the king, who it is supposed will return to mourn over the desolation, it being a custom to do so in such cases. Bundawar arrived this evening for the purpose of *play*: after this play, as it is called, they will talk of the attack on Bum Bum. There is a rumour now afloat that they purpose attacking the town opposite the St. Paul's, which is a retreat for the women, and which if they obtain will cut off any further communication of the Bum Bum people with the main body of their party. Lamacy and Pahcrow are both opposed to the slaughtering which will follow its capture, and are in hopes that they will sue for peace.

*Saturday 18th.*—Early this morning Lamacy entered the town in great state. His naked Majesty was borne in a hammock, the poles of which were well secured by *gree grees*, whilst his person was shaded from the effects of the sun by a dirty blue cloth. Immediately in advance was a naked fellow with a sword cutting sundry extravagances, whilst the King was flanked on either side by the beauties of his court, who, in stentorian key, were singing forth his praises. At intervals of two or three minutes his musket-bearers would rush forward to the front, and discharge their pieces with a report equal to a three-pounder. The rear body was headed by the man who scaled the barricade of Quigbah, dressed in a leopard-skin coat with scarlet, growling as a leopard, whilst a singing man at his side was endeavouring to appease his wrath. The party at length entered, and the whole town repaired to the square, where there commenced sundry trials of skill among the musical bands. There however appeared to be some misunderstanding as to the place where the play was to take place; Lamacy having gone to the market, and sending to inform them of it, Boatswain refused to go, upon which Lamacy retired homeward. All the headmen were assembled, and what with "speechifying," the war dance, and buffoonery, they managed to while away the time until near the close of day. Lamacy and Soocahbah are both importunate for the death of Quigbah's woman, who was brought hither; they believing her possessed of some charm, which when her life terminates will also kill her husband.

*Sunday 19th.*—At daylight this morning we were awoke by a very heavy fire of musketry without the barricade. Springing to our arms under the impression of having some fighting to do, we were most agreeably disappointed, and learned that it was in honour of the exhumation of Pahcrow's father, and his re-interment within the town. The body had been buried some five or six years in a half-town contiguous. His women, with the exception of one or two, as well as his people, had been kept in ignorance of his death, and believed, as 'twas reported, that he was very sick. The policy of this course is to be found in the circumstance of the son wishing to secure himself by gradual means among the people, until such time should arrive as would be safe to avow his father's death. The bones were accordingly removed at daylight, and deposited in the centre of Pahcrow's dwelling, whilst the women, just informed of the event, and no doubt believing all told them, set up a tremendous howl. The noise of drums, bells, horns, and muskets, was sufficient to alarm any one not acquainted with the country fashions. The building throughout the day was occupied by women employed in crying. Pahcrow looked very doleful, and expressed his sorrow by hearty puffs of smoke. The large war drum was decorated with *lower jaw bones* of men very tastefully covered with leopard's skin and scarlet, so as just to expose the teeth.

*Monday 20th.*—This morning we heard a drum beaten throughout the town, suspended in the European style, and the drummer using two sticks, after the same fashion. On inquiry, we learned that it was an invitation to a funeral, and it turned out to be the exhumation of Pahcrow's brother, whose body was found to have exhibited but few marks of decay, and it is thence concluded that he was a bad man. His remains were carried about a quarter of a mile, and then deposited anew with much form, whilst the *bottle of rum*, which had been with him, was again deposited for use, in the event of his becoming thirsty. The circumstance of his being found in such a state of preservation after a burial of two years, leading them to conclude him possessed of an evil spirit, to purge away the evil from the earth, orders were given that at night his body should be again removed and burnt. I noticed to-day that Quigbah's woman is out of confinement, and learn that the boy taken on the attack at Gooaye has been sent to his country, with four assistants, who carry a message from this woman to Quigbah, to the end that he does not *fit* Boatswain; and that if he will not make peace, he must send her two sons.

Rumor says that Mr. Finley was fallen in with, and taken prisoner to Jenkins, who would have killed him, but that he agreed to pay 16 lbs. of powder and 10 lbs. of tobacco for his life.

*Tuesday 21st.*—The celebration of the obsequies of Pahcrow's father still continues, as the King to-day slaughtered a bullock and had him cooked for Pahcrow's people: he in turn had wood brought as a present for the compliment. A band of music preceded 50 men, each carrying a very weighty log of wood, and marched up to the King's place, where they successively dropped their loads. Dancing followed; and Pahcrow presenting himself before the King, was *dashed* with a very handsome country cloth and some tobacco. The musicians were *dashed*, when two men with *custanats* bored the King in such a way, that he had to *dash* them, and thus got rid of their noise. The news of Queah's defeat is no doubt cheering to all the tribes back, as from him they suffered great imposition, and he frequently added violence to the robberies which he would commit on those passing his path.

*Wednesday 22d.*—Pahcrow keeps up the mourning for his father, with much pomp and more noise, and that appears as the only circumstance now which relieves the monotony of the scene. We have become familiar with the town, its people, and many of the inhabitants of the country; and things and persons which were new on our arrival, and full of interest, now have become stale and unexciting. Like all palled appetites, we require high excitement to keep our feelings alive to the current of events, but unlike them in a more literal sense, we are ever ready for our meals, humble as they are.

*Thursday 23d.*—This morning Pahcrow killed four fowls, whose blood was sprinkled on the grave of his father, as a sacrifice with which he would be pleased. Lamacy made his appearance, to condole with Pahcrow on his father's decease, and the matter of ceremony is pursued and kept up with as much apparent sorrow as though the event were but of a few days' occurrence. The old man has been seven years gathered to his rest; but the secrecy with which it has been kept, as well as the general appearance of sorrow among the headmen convey, as is intended, to the people the knowledge of it as a recent event; and the policy of Pahcrow is completely accomplished, in being firmly secured over his father's people and adherents. The prisoners taken at Quigbah, with very few exceptions, are employed in hoeing the fields, which, in places where the grain has been sown, have already put on a very beautiful appearance. The sowing is not all effected at one time, lest when harvest comes they should not be able to gather in all, and thus lose the reward of their labor. Accordingly, whilst in one place rice may be seen of the height of five inches, a neighbouring field is being cleared or burnt. Houses are erected in the centre of the fields from the commencement of planting until harvest, whither families repair for keeping away birds, beating out old rice, or weeding the plants. These buildings are mere sheds, serving to keep off bad weather or heat; and at even time all repair to their half-towns, or residences within the barricade.

*Friday 24th.*—This day terminates the funeral obsequies of the old man, and nine bullocks were slain, to furnish food for the mourners. Here, as elsewhere, a feast which costs nothing has many guests; and accordingly the town is thronged with men from all quarters whither the good news had been conveyed. Their time is either spent in gambling or discussing the war, whilst the women are busily preparing the food. About 3, p. m., we went in company of the King to Pahcrow's, to observe the food. The building is circular, of 40 feet diameter, on the floor of which were placed wooden bowls and brass pans, filled with rice, oil, and meat, covering two-thirds of the floor and averaging a weight of 40 pounds each. There were 90 of these bowls. Pahcrow, though a close old fellow, insisted upon our taking a bowl; but as we had just dined, we selected one for our servants and their acquaintances, which gave them a famous blow out. The eaters were literally crammed, and about sunset the roads were strewn with persons retiring homewards. A general firing of muskets closed the day. The Boussas are anxious that ten of the prisoners should be sacrificed in honour of the event.

*Saturday 25th.*—Tabbapooch laid a palaver before the King, on the ground of infidelity of two of his women, and seeking damages from the trespasser. It is astonishing to a civilized man to observe with what recklessness the native pursues his destruction in this matter: for it is destruction in nine cases out of ten, either consigning him to slavery, or divesting him of all that he may have, and holding the *palaver* over him in *terrorem, ad infinitum*. Among many of the men, it is a matter of speculation; the wife losing nothing in the esteem of the husband, or at most receiving a slight flagellation.



*Sunday 26th.*—The town is very quiet to-day, save the noise of the weaver's shuttle. There are a number of looms in the town, in general worked by Mandingoes. They are very industrious, commencing their work with early dawn, and terminating it at night. The women are employed in most instances in the warping: the fabrication of the thread belongs to them altogether. I noticed that the cotton is picked in the green state, requiring a blow to open the pod, when it is afterwards dried by exposure to the sun. The cloth is frequently wove with neatness and taste, the patterns varying in figure and colour. One in which the King made his appearance to-day is very handsome: it is large, and the variety of the colours introduced by the coloured cotton given him, gives to the whole a very pretty appearance. The whole loom is complete without nails, being simply tied together with bamboo, and capable of being put into one's pocket.

*Monday 27th.*—At 12 to-day, one of the Condoos came in with a prisoner belonging to the Goorahs, whom he had taken on the Bum Bum road. The man is about 45 years old, and had his right arm tied closely to his neck. He was jeered and struck, on his way to the King, in all the exultation of savage life. On his appearance there, surrounded by immense crowds, all clamorous for his life, his countenance changed not, nor did he exhibit any symptom of fear, save a slight tremor of the hands. He was placed in Pahcrow's hands, and was carried in front of his house, and then tied to a post, while a man was employed in sharpening a knife behind him, and ever and anon informing him of its object. It is intended that he shall be killed, and before that event it is politic to get all the information respecting the enemy which they can. We learn that he had left his town with the view of reaching the Manbou or Boussa path, and thence entering Bo Poro, remain until he should have made himself acquainted with all circumstances, in order to report to his people. He states that the Bum Bum people are strengthening themselves: that they have in all four barricades, and are preparing to attack Mannow; that Zodo, a man living in the Liberia territory, has been employed to go and purchase the assistance of the Pessys, in aid of the Goorahs; that an application had been made to the people of Bassa, but that they had refused.

*Tuesday 28th.*—Our efforts to save the prisoner were unavailing, and this morning he was taken out of the Mandingo gate, to the Mahow, and there decapitated. At 9 o'clock we repaired to the scene, scarcely believing it, and observed his body in the stream, whilst the head was about nine inches under water. It is rumored that Lamacy will not give up his prisoners, saying that he sought for plunder; whilst Pahcrow says that he was paid to fight in common. This is likely to make a split in their union, for a time at least.

*Wednesday 29th.*—The King informed us this morning, that "the new moon being come up," he should send us away in two or three days, and would send a man to the Cape, to carry his "word" to the Governor. I paid a visit to Lamacy, and found the old fellow surrounded by his women as usual. He embraced me very cordially, and offered me some very fine palm wine. We conversed on many subjects, and I gathered that he is much dissatisfied at the treatment he receives. He stated that his people had fought the war, had made the escalade, and yet were branded with cowardice. He says that the reason of his not visiting Bo Poro is, that he does not like Boatswain. On asking him when the war would go to Bum Bum, he stated that he was ready at a day's notice; but that the other headmen could do nothing without a *great expenditure of breath*. Very much, thought I, like the great men of other lands.

*Thursday 30th.*—I saw the King early this morning, when he informed me that he had heard good news from three places; and indeed, by his jovial manner, he seemed to have received some intelligence differing from the ordinary current of events. As far as we can learn, Zodo has succeeded in purchasing the assistance of the Banda's to co-operate with the Goorahs, whilst Queah has sent to the Mam-bous and Pessys information of his defeat, with a wish that they would interfere and beg for him; admitting that *now* he does not *fit* Boatswain. This word *fit*, in the dialect of the African, implies invariably *equality*, and is indiscriminately used in that sense, either in the purposes of trade, or the more intricate diplomatic relations of government, and the individual importance of its members. The King's people are collecting camwood at the half-towns, to take with them, and there is now a probability that we shall leave in a few days. So completely destitute are they of tobacco, that an effort will be made to reach the Cape, and as every one here is in the use of that weed, it is very likely that we shall have a pretty numerous company. Employed yesterday afternoon in laying out the first building, which will be a school house, for the Methodist E. Society.



*Friday, May 1.*—For the first time since my residence in Africa, I to-day witnessed the *trial by fire*. The ordeal is certainly a severe one, but like all such judicature, as little likely to produce truth as the torture of bygone days. The case was, the King having lost some salt, and suspecting three of his boys, who denied the fact, they were consigned to a *gree gree* man, who having heated an earthen pot to a white heat, poured into it palm oil, which burnt with a great blaze and heat. At the bottom was placed a small piece of iron, which the parties were required to take out: this constituting the innocence of the party. The hand is lubricated with a mucilaginous substance, which to a certain extent forms a covering over the skin, and renders it less susceptible of heat, which without such preparation causes much agony, and is a miserable sporting with human nature. Two of the three succeeded in taking out the iron, which establishes their innocence; the guilty will be punished as the King directs. A dashing fellow, who calls himself a gentleman, and who went to the light of Quigbah, obtained as his prize one slave, whom he secreted, and reported to Boatswain that he had been unsuccessful. The truth having come to light, Boatswain had him placed in chain with his other *scondrels*. The new companion was hailed as an acquisition by the old squad, if we could judge from the eagerness with which they moved up, in order to have him in their *cordon*.

*Saturday 2d.*—The fellow that was said to have stolen the salt has been undergoing another trial this morning, and being rather unwilling, the whip was applied, which quickly enforced his making the attempt. He succeeded several times in removing the iron, yet nevertheless was pronounced guilty, and bound with cords at the elbow, wrist, knees, and ankles, when water was poured to allay the incipient inflammation. Previous to undergoing the lash, he compromised, by acknowledging and begging pardon, and sending the King a *white foul*.

*Sunday 3d.*—Boatswain sent for us this morning, in order to hear his “word,” previous to our leaving to-morrow. On repairing to his place, we found Pahcrow, Guire, Coomassie, and several headmen. He entered into a long account of his early friendship for the Colony; the hatred which he brought upon himself from the Goorahs for so doing, together with the distrust existing among some of his own people as to his sincerity in their behalf; alluded to his having sent twenty men to assist the people of the Cape when they were expecting an attack from the Deys, and an assurance of his continued good will; that the war would speedily be brought to a close, and then he would attend to all of the wishes of the Liberian Government. He urged upon us the interference of Zodo, in assisting the Goorahs, and that if he continued his assistance, the Government ought not to allow him to remain under its neutrality, but compel him to leave the country. He *dashed us* a goat, and called down to the house and expressed his regret that he could not send to the Governor a *dash of ivory*, owing to the non-return of his messengers from Mambo. A poor fellow, taken about four months back, and whom we saw at Toorah with his arm in a sling, was brought here last night, and this afternoon killed. Failing in saving his life, I went to see him die, standing along side of him; and I cannot believe that a human being can exhibit more fortitude than did that unfortunate fellow. He betrayed no symptom of fear, although so weak that he paused three times from the barricade to the Mahow, a distance of about a mile. His hands were tied behind his back by a cord, which closely encircled his neck; and in this way he preceded the one holding the line, whilst on either side were a number of persons shouting in his ear and spitting in his face, in mockery of his awaiting fate. The poor fellow, in looking around, perhaps to meet with a sympathising look, caught my eye. It struck me that he classed me among his torturers; and at that moment I would have given worlds to have had the power of his redemption. Arriving to within about 20 feet of the stream, a blow was dealt him from behind over the right shoulder, separating the collar bone, and cutting about eleven inches in length. At this, he bent himself forward, when a spear was thrust into his breast, and at the same time receiving a blow on the neck, which separated the right carotid, he fell to the earth. Thrust after thrust and blow after blow succeeded for about two minutes. His head was then chopped off, and held up to the gaze of an admiring crowd, and hailed in triumph as the last remnant of their former enemy. Examining the body and the odour of the floating carcasses made me turn, sickened, from this scene of blood. I had thought that I had seen some horrible scenes in the course of a short life, “mid shipwreck, plague, battle, and sudden death;” but this last sight was “the keystone to the arch.”

*Monday 4th.*—Up at daylight, and ready for our start. Drizzly, and soon set in

a heavy rain, which continued until 11, A. M. Bidding all our friends farewell, we left the gate; and while passing through a rice field, we were hailed and stopped for Ansumarey, a Mandingo, to whom we had presented an Arabic Bible, who gave us many blessings, and an amulet in the Arabic character, as a preservative against evil. Arriving at a half-town, old Biah preceded us in the path a few minutes, and laid a piece of native iron on the ground, rubbing it on the cheeks, forehead and breast, requiring us to place one foot upon it, while he commended us to God, and hoped that we should leave all ill luck upon that piece of iron. We arrived at Dahquollatah, a small barricade containing but 25 houses, and have our quarters in the public cook-house.

*Tuesday 5th.*—The people are slowly congregating here, and it is likely that we shall have to stop two or three days, waiting the arrival of all of them. In this place we observed a man who had two snakes, one of the horned and the other of the black species. He played with them with the utmost impunity, whilst it was evident from their hissing and erect postures, that they would not have been perfectly harmless to others.

*Wednesday 6th.*—At daylight we were awoke by the noise of drums. It appears to be the policy of these people to make as much noise as possible about this time, in order to deter the enemy from an attack, which they generally make between that time and sunrise.

*Thursday 7th.*—The greater part of the day was taken up by the people discussing certain measures connected with their advance, the advance guard all being sworn as to their fidelity. The ceremony consists in their approaching some *gree gree*, upon which they sprinkle ashes and utter a few words. A bullock was slaughtered to-day, and we employed ourselves in drying about 9 lbs. for our use.

*Friday 8th.*—At day-light up, and at 6 o'clock left the barricade. We reached the ruins of the barricade where we had stopped on our advance, completely destroyed by the enemy. Here we halted until our whole party came up, which amounts to 390 men. Passing onward, at half past two we halted on the bank of a river, upon a point of land, and commenced preparations for a bivouac. At sunset we have upwards of a hundred tents, and all are busily engaged in preparing their meals. The guards and piquets very vigilant during the night.

*Saturday 9th.*—At half past 5 this morning we were on our way, over mountains and fording rivers, until half past 11, when we were brought to a halt, owing to a boy with ivory being unable to keep up. In about an hour's time he reached us, and the headman placed him in the advance, when after walking about two miles, he sat down, absolutely unable to proceed any farther. When we came up, we found his owner flogging him most unmercifully. We begged the boy of him, promising that we would get him on. We gave the boy some meat and cassada, and his strength revived a little, when he walked on tolerably brisk. He however failed again, and we got them to fix a hammock, and thus transport him. Had we not been with them, his owner would have killed him. He is a slave, and humanity he has none. "I have been compelled the last 38 miles to walk barefoot; and a horrible time it has been, over rocks, snags, thorns, sword grass, &c. We reached Mannow at 6 precisely, and had very comfortable quarters assigned us.

*Sunday 10th.*—This morning we are all very stiff from the walk of yesterday, and feel it much more sensibly than when going to Bo Poro. The bottoms of my feet are very sore, in addition to cuts, bruises, and perforations of the poisonous sword grass.

*Monday 11th.*—About daylight we heard the calling of the headman by women; and on inquiring the cause, ascertained that it was the communicating to him the birth of twins by one of his women. As the house is but six feet from the one we occupy, in company with one half the town, I paid the lady a visit, who was up, and employed as usual. The children are very fine looking, have been well greased, and their mouths washed with palm oil. We paid a visit to Toorah, where every thing seems as on a former visit. Standing without the northern gate, we met a woman bringing up an infant, the birth of the preceding night. She had been to the spring to wash it. I examined the child, and I never beheld a finer looking one. Shortly after, the mother ascended the fence below, and looked and moved as if no uncommon event had taken place. So much for the difference between civilized and savage life.

*Tuesday 12th.*—At 4 o'clock we are up and preparing our meal, which we are to take in the path. We left the barricade a quarter before six. The morning lovely as could be desired, and all of us fresh and light from our recent rest. The gul-

lies and many parts of the road were extremely boggy, rendering our advance slow and somewhat hazardous. About 11 we halted, in order that the whole party might be brought up, who were extended about four miles. Our repast of cold rice and oil was extremely palatable to us, however the *bon vivant* might view such frugality with distaste. The streams are full of water, and we found some difficulty in getting across, from the rapidity of the current. A heavy squall of wind, with lowering sky, portending a storm, urged us onward, in order to avoid the falling of trees in the forest, and we reached Gooaye a little after 6 o'clock.

*Wednesday 13th.*—All of the Commissioners' party are on the *qui vive* at daylight, and preparing to reach Millsburg to-night. Our activity is rather surprising to our convoy, who purpose laying by to-day, as there is considered but little danger in advancing by ourselves. We entered Cai Yah at 10 o'clock, which we found slightly garrisoned; but we were unable to cook, from the circumstance of their having consulted the sandmen, who had ordered that there should be no fire in the town that day. At 1, P. M., we entered Millsburg, our several friends very happy to see us, from whom we learned that great apprehensions had been entertained for our safety. On reaching Millsburg, we learned that Governor Pinney had resigned his situation; and Messrs. Williams and McGill left for Monrovia. I remained with my friend P. Moore, purposing to leave on the morrow.

*Thursday 14th.*—Arrived at Monrovia at 2, P. M., when we waited on the acting Agent, N. Brander, made our report, and were informed that our Mission being completed, our services were no longer required for the public benefit.

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#### JAMES BROWN.

In a letter, dated July 27th, 1836, from JAMES BROWN, Colonial Apothecary, to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, that respectable colonist offers some valuable suggestions for improving the condition of the Colony, and for remedying some of its existing evils. His proposal to preserve and send to the U. States some of the African fruits and vegetables will, we trust, receive the attention and support which it deserves. The following passages are extracted from Mr. Brown's letter:

"I say now, as I have in former letters, and with more experience too, that nothing is required but proper management to make this one of the most desirable and happy places in the world. When I view the natural advantages of Liberia, I am ready to say, surely the benevolent God of nature intended it a happy asylum for the returning sons of Africa, and therefore the natural advantages of this country are more than would compensate them for their trouble in former days. The country is what the warmest friends of Colonization would like it to be. But who has gathered precious jewels,—who has plucked delicious fruit—without some trouble and proper management? That you have had trouble from the commencement of your Society, is better known to you than to myself. I presume that nothing but the hope of your first success has enabled the friends of the Society to withstand the uncalled for opposition they have met with. And who are those that oppose us? Of what avail will their opposition be?"

"If you will put in the possession of some person here three or four hundred pounds of loaf sugar for the purpose of preserving such fruits as have not been seen in the United States, and also two or three barrels of vinegar to pickle such fruits and vegetables as have never yet been seen in the United States, with other curiosities that might be collected here; and they were then to be carried to the United States and exhibited in two or three of the large cities, in the way that the ladies used to hold their fairs; much advantage would follow. I am sure that when the object is made known, there will be more than enough raised for such a benevolent purpose. Indeed Mr. ——— seemed to think of some such plan. \* \* He also stated that Mr. Reed of Marblehead said he would give five hundred dollars towards it. Those benevolent offers have been treated with indifference.

"In regard to the health of the Colony, with a few exceptions, it is as good as usual."



## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Louisville, August 22d, 1836.*

HON. HENRY CLAY.

SIR: At a meeting of the friends of the Colonization Society of this place, auxiliary to the Parent Institution, held on the 16th inst., it was resolved that application be respectfully made to you, representing the languishing condition of the cause, and soliciting the aid of your generous efforts, so often and so efficiently given heretofore.— And in time of need, who can be so naturally looked to for support as he who was so conspicuous in founding the Parent Society, and from whose genius and eloquence, that Society has so often received aid and benefit?

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee, for the purpose of communicating to you the Resolution above referred to: and a more agreeable duty could not have been well assigned to us. Permit us then, sir, in the name of our infant Society, to request that you will, at such time as will best suit your convenience, visit our city, and endeavour to awaken, by a public address, the citizens around us, from that lethargy, into which they seem unfortunately to have fallen, upon the great subject of Colonization.

We think that the present time is peculiarly favorable to a regeneration of the Society, and that the public mind is in a fit condition to receive proper impressions, to be made by the just and comprehensive views which it is in your power so eloquently to present. Be pleased to accept, sir, assurances of our highest and best consideration.

J. ROBERTSON,  
SAML. GWATHMEY,  
B. H. HALL,  
JOHN W. ANDERSON,  
JAMES F. CLARKE.

*Ashland, 3d September, 1836.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ult., stating that in consequence of the languishing condition of the cause of Colonization at Louisville, the Auxiliary Society formed in that city, had, by a resolution adopted on the 16th ult., determined to apply to me to aid in its revival; that you are appointed a committee to make the application to me; and you accordingly request me to address the citizens generally and publicly in behalf of the Society, at such time as may be most convenient to me.

I am extremely sorry to learn that the Colonization cause should be in a languishing condition in your intelligent and enterprising city. In my opinion, the project of colonizing the free blacks on the coast of Africa is entirely practicable, and only requires the necessary pecuniary aid to ensure it complete success. That aid the Governments of the Union and of the States are fully competent to render. Indeed, I think that the measures and success of the Colonization Society have demonstrated that whenever the several States, or any of them, shall be disposed to find a foreign asylum for any portion of the African race, bond or free, residing within their respective limits, the

coasts of Africa offer a certain one within their reach, and within their means, gradually and judiciously applied. It is greatly to be regretted that our Governments have not taken more efficient hold of the scheme, and given it their countenance, sanction, and patronage. I think they will, sooner or later, ultimately do it. In the mean time, the cause of Colonization addresses the most powerful motives of humanity, religion, and patriotism, to our countrymen. And I sincerely hope that the spontaneous contributions by benevolent individuals will be continued until the general or local Governments shall come forward to its support. With this view, as well as for the purpose of enlightening the public mind as to the objects and progress of the Colonization Society, I think the formation of Auxiliary Societies is deserving of all encouragement. The advantages of Louisville are very great for such a Society; and I would gladly render it any aid in my power; but I regret, gentlemen, that consistently with other engagements and avocations, I cannot assume the task of delivering the public address which you invite me to make. Appreciating highly the honor done me in naming me for that purpose, I should hesitate in declining your request, as I am obliged to do, if I were not persuaded that amidst the genius, talents, ability, and piety, with which Louisville abounds, some one could be selected who would confer as much eclat on the cause and render it as essential service as I could possibly do.

With my best wishes for the success of your Society, and assurances of my high personal esteem and regard, I am, gentlemen, truly,  
Your friend and ob't. St.

H. CLAY.

MESSRS. J. ROBERTSON, SAM'L. GWATHMEY, B. H. HALL, }  
JOHN W. ANDERSON, and JAMES F. CLARKE. }

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#### EMANCIPATION.

Intelligence has recently been received by the Executive Committee of the Colonization Society of the City of New York, that a gentleman in Tennessee has liberated 18 slaves. He offers them to that Society for emigration.

Dr. SHOMAN, of Stokes county, North Carolina, has determined to emancipate *seventeen* slaves for colonization in Liberia, of whom eight are males and nine females; to furnish them with comfortable clothing and necessary tools, and with one thousand dollars in money for their own use after their arrival at the Colony. The liberality of this benevolent gentleman is made the more conspicuous by the fact that the value, at present prices, of the slaves whom he proposes to liberate is not less than *thirteen thousand dollars*, and that they constitute the greater part of his possessions. With these emancipated slaves several free coloured persons, connected by marriage with some of them, will emigrate; also four other free coloured persons; and a slave, husband of one of Dr. Shoman's women, who will be purchased for the purpose. Several of the free emigrants are professors of religion and partially educated, and all are honest, industrious, and able to defray the expenses of their transfer and settlement.

A gentleman of Fayette county, Kentucky, has *thirty* slaves whom he desires to send to Liberia.

About *seven* or *eight* slaves still remain to be sent to Liberia from the estate of the late Mrs. Muldrow, near Versailles, Kentucky.

A mother and five children, liberated by the will of the late LEE WHITE, near Louisville, are ready to emigrate to the Colony, with the means of defraying their expenses.

Extract from the will of the late LEE WHITE, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, proved in 1833:

"Item, I will that my Executor, hereafter to be appointed, do within twelve months after my demise, emancipate all my slaves, on condition they are willing to go to Liberia; and furthermore, that my Executors place them at the disposal of the Colonization Society, and furnish the means of paying their passage to the Colony."

The Executors are Messrs. LAWRENCE YOUNG and ROBERT W. GLASS.

The late ISAAC WEBB, of Fayette county, Kentucky, by a codicil, dated June 22, 1833, to his last will and testament, liberated his slaves (from *fifteen* to *twenty*) on the condition of their removal to Liberia. The fund already accumulated under the testator's direction, is \$800. The codicil is in the following impressive words:

"Through the infinite mercy of a covenant God, being preserved, amidst great bodily suffering, in a sound state of mind, in a good hope through grace; I have requested this brief memorandum to be drawn up, expressing my present wish, and that of my dear Companion, who is probably also on her death bed, respecting the disposition of my servants, viz: That they shall all be hired out by Trustees to be named, for the term of three, four, or five years, at the discretion of the Trustees, until a fund is thereby raised sufficient to defray the expense of their removal to Liberia, and comfortable settlement there; and if any refuse to be removed, they must continue in bondage."

The late WILLIAM T. SMITH, of Lexington, Kentucky, by his last will and testament, emancipates *five* slaves, to three of whom he leaves an unconditional annuity of twenty-five dollars each, and an outfit of fifty dollars to each of the five who shall consent to emigrate to Liberia. He directs some other slaves (boys) to be bound out till they respectively reach the age of twenty-one years, for the purpose of being taught some mechanical art or trade, and reading and writing, and then emancipated. Mr. Smith bequests a legacy of two hundred dollars to the American Colonization Society.

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*To the Editor of the African Repository.*

SIR: The following notice of the death of an aged slave in Virginia, is taken from the National Intelligencer of this morning. As the terms in which it is couched form an appropriate comment on certain assertions, made by Northern Abolitionists, of the manner in which Slaves are regarded at the South; I request the favor of you to insert it in the African Repository, and thus oblige

A SOUTHERN SUBSCRIBER.

*Washington, Sept. 15, 1836.*

DIED at Mount Airy, in Virginia, BETTY MOORE, at the advanced age of 96. She was a most faithful, affectionate, and devoted servant and friend to the family, in which she was born a slave, of the Hon. JOHN TAYLOE, Sen., of Mount Airy, and became the nurse of the late Col. JOHN TAYLOE. She was loved and respected by the whole family, of which she was regarded as a venerated member; and the evening of her days was soothed by all the solicitude and attention of attached friends.



## DR. ALEXANDER ON THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF THE NEGROES.

[*Letter from the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, N. J. to the Rev. C. C. Jones, of Georgia, published in the Christian Observer.*]

DEAR SIR.—As I wish publicly to express my cordial approbation of the benevolent enterprise in which you are engaged, I will take the liberty of addressing you through the columns of the Charleston Observer. I feel deeply interested in the success of this effort in behalf of the African race. There is certainly a solemn responsibility resting upon all who possess any power or influence to promote this object. When I saw, by the public prints, that you were appointed a Professor in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, I was apprehensive that the enterprise in which you had labored so assiduously, and with such promising prospects of success, would be relinquished; but I am gratified to learn that you have determined not to abandon the work so auspiciously commenced, and have given a striking proof of your disinterestedness, in choosing the humble and laborious occupation of a Missionary to slaves, rather than the honorable and independent situation offered to you in a respectable Institution. I hope that your example will not be lost, but will have its desired effect on the minds of others. But whatever estimate may be formed of your conduct by your contemporaries, I am persuaded that the time is rapidly approaching, when such sacrifices for the honor of Christ and for the salvation of souls, will be duly appreciated. Whatever honor belongs to the work of foreign Missions, most certainly attaches to the enterprise on which you have entered. And I doubt not but that it meets with the cordial approbation of your blessed Lord, who will afford you tokens of his regard, and such encouragement as will render your work pleasant to yourself, as well as profitable to others.

But I have, perhaps, said more than enough about the instrument, I will now make some remarks respecting your plan of operations. I am of opinion that the slaves can in no other way be instructed and Christianized, than by obtaining access to them through the consent of their masters; and the work cannot be carried to any great extent without the active co-operation of believing masters. Instruction is necessarily a slow work and when the scholars are dull, it is the more difficult. One person can effect very little. Many persons must be enlisted in the service, or it cannot be successfully prosecuted. How far you have been able to engage the active co-operation of the owners of slaves in Liberty county, I have no certain means of ascertaining. Your *third annual report* is now before me, and from this document I learn that there is no obstruction to bolding public meetings for the instruction of the Blacks, and that your meetings have been well attended, and without any diminution of interest in the hearers. I learn also that you keep up the practice of giving instruction on the plantations, where the slaves are numerous, and where the masters are favorable to their instruction. But no part of your report gives me more pleasure than that which speaks of the schools which have been instituted for the instruction of the children of the slaves. I did not know before that schools of this kind were tolerated in Georgia. Still I feel at a loss to know what sort of schools these are; whether Sunday schools or weekday schools. I presume, however, it must be the former, as keeping up so many schools every day, would be attended with heavy expense.

I know there is a prejudice in the minds of many, that religion itself has a tendency to render slaves discontented and insubordinate. This is an old prejudice, as it relates to civil government and all authority. The enemies of religion have alleged that it renders men headstrong and obstinate, and disposes them to rebel against their rulers, and to disregard the penalties of laws intended for their restraint. Now the only foundation for such an opinion is, that true religion does render men strictly conscientious, and inspires them with a resolution to brave every danger and suffer every extremity rather than violate their duty; and if the laws of any country are found, in the opinion of Religious men, to contravene the laws of God, such men will resist even unto blood, and suffer persecution even unto death. Such was the character of primitive Christianity, and such is its character still, so far as its spirit and principles are imbibed by any man or set of men. Their principle is to obey God rather than man; and a more noble and more reasonable principle of human conduct, cannot be conceived. But this very principle will have the effect of rendering servants obedient and contented, because this course of duty is uniformly inculcated on them in the New Testament. And all my experience and observation goes to confirm the position that genuine religion will ever have the effect of making men, who, by Providence are placed in subjection,

good servants, just as it makes good masters, good husbands and wives, good parents and children. I say *genuine* religion—for I am ready to admit that false and fanatical religion may have a contrary effect. Fanaticism is dangerous in all states of society, and among men in all stations. But the religion of the New Testament sincerely embraced, cannot possibly have an injurious effect on men in any of the relations of life; but it will greatly meliorate the character of men, and will soften their natural asperity, and sweeten their dispositions. For some years I ministered to a church in Virginia, in which there was a large number of black communicants; as far as I remember, all slaves. Twenty five or thirty of these belonged to a lady no how connected with the church. This lady often declared that her best servants were those who were the members of the church, and almost all her domestic servants were selected from that class—and they proved themselves to be truly trust-worthy. I have known turbulent and bad servants, who made a great show of religion at public meetings; but they were ignorant persons, and had no conception of the true principles of piety. All well-informed sober Christians, make good servants; and religious practical knowledge is the best possible security against insubordination. Men and women, who regard the authority of God speaking in his word, never can be made the instruments and dupes of designing and wicked men, whether white or black, who wish to stir up disturbances, and promote insubordination. The *ignorant* mass furnish the proper materials for such.—In any country, the more ignorant the people are, the more readily are they influenced, excited and driven to acts of violence, and bloodshed. For an illustration, compare Ireland with Scotland; Spain and Portugal with Holland and Switzerland. It may therefore be adopted as a maxim—that *sound religious knowledge is safe and salutary to all classes of men; and that the greatest security which the Southern people can possess against the insubordination of slaves, is to bring them as universally as possible under the influence of true Religion.*

Yours truly,

A. ALEXANDER.

Princeton, N. J. May 30th, 1836.

#### CAUSE OF COLONIZATION.

The following extract from a letter of an English correspondent of the N. York Christian Intelligencer, shows that information only is wanted, to give the British public correct feelings and action in the cause of Colonization.

I think that I can perceive a better feeling arising in England than existed even a year ago. Judicious men are beginning to see and feel that no good will be done by taunting their American brethren, and that this subject must be left to the Americans alone. It is said here that the Anti-Slavery Committee of this city are not disposed to encourage Mr. Thompson in his present course. I will not answer for the truth of this report, though I believe that it is true. I am sorry to see that the Glasgow people have resolved to continue to support Mr. T., and have resolved to send him through the country to hold public meetings in England and Scotland, in order to abuse (for that will really be the amount of it) the Americans. Men must be deranged if they think that this sort of procedure will advance the cause of abolition in America. Mr. Thompson may get up great excitement, he may do much to interrupt the kindly intercourse which has so happily commenced between the church in the two countries, but evil without mixture, so far as I can see, will be the only result.

I am happy to say that I think the course which Mr. Breckinridge pursues here, will do much good. I have been with him on two occasions, at dinner parties, where there were a number of gentlemen, and some of them somewhat violent on this subject, and who after hearing his plain and able statements, have been evidently not only interested, but as they have admitted, instructed on many points, on which they were before ignorant; and if he could stay long enough to see a considerable number of the leading men here, he would accomplish much for our country.

## COLONIZATION.

The Christian Register and Boston Observer of September 3d, contains the following interesting letter addressed to its editor:

LOUISVILLE, KY. Aug. 15th, 1836.

DEAR SIR,—I received this morning your valuable paper of the 6th inst. containing an article on colonization of the blacks, in which you remark 'that the subject is attracting increased attention in various parts of the United States.' It is not to dispute but to confirm this remark that I now address you. It harmonized pleasantly with my thoughts and feelings at the time I read it. We have just been having several Colonization meetings in this place. Last night was the third, and the largest—it was an overflowing assembly of the best people in the city and county to reorganize a society which has been for a time asleep or inactive. A deep interest pervaded the meeting—one spirit moved it—and it may be looked upon as commencing a movement in this place which will go through Kentucky.

There are several warm friends of the Colonization Society in this city. Among the rest is Rev. B. O. PERRS, formerly President of Transylvania University, now engaged in his most beloved pursuit of educating children in this city. Education is the great theme which fills his heart, but it is large enough to hold many others also, and among them is Colonization. He went through Kentucky formerly as Colonization agent, and was the first to establish societies here.

An excellent article from the spirited pen of GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Esq. appeared yesterday morning in the columns of his widely circulated journal. He is much interested in this cause and offers his paper for the use of its advocates.

Besides these there are many gentlemen in the city whose hearts, minds and purses are at the service of the cause. Indeed there is hardly a true born Kentuckian who will not make exertions and sacrifices to get rid of slavery in any moderate and practicable manner. They are opposed to the project of immediate emancipation, but equally opposed to slavery. It is a system which they know by the superior prosperity of Ohio to be unprofitable in the beginning, by the experience of Virginia to be ruinous in the end, and by the testimony of their own hearts to be bad at any time. It is well understood here that when a convention is called, slavery is gone in this state; and it is also known that a vast majority of the people are in favor of calling a convention. The most popular speakers and politicians have offered to take the stump through the state in favor of this measure.

See what a field opens before us! Suppose that the most feasible and least complicated plan of emancipation should be adopted. Suppose it be enacted that after the year 1840 slavery shall cease to exist in Kentucky. What would follow? All who chose would sell their slaves down the river; the benevolent would free them, and send them away, or let them remain, as they thought best. A whole state would be redeemed from the blight and curse of the system. The noblest people on earth would be able to lay their hands on their hearts and say—we have done with this bad thing forever—we have acted worthily of our sires—we have followed in the path of the Boones, and Logans and Harrods. They were the pioneers of civilization west of the Alleghany—we are the pioneers of emancipation south of Mason and Dixon's line.

*It is only the first step which costs,* says the proverb. The success of Kentucky would stimulate Maryland and Virginia, and perhaps Missouri. Tennessee, Arkansas, and North Carolina would be forced to follow. If the step should be more difficult in those states, owing to their being further south, and raising cotton—it would be proportionally easier by the example set them by the others. And if South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana seem at present impracticable, their position will be greatly altered, and their high tone much abated when they stand as five slave holding states, to twenty-one non-slaveholding States and with the whole coloured population concentrated upon them.

With all this the Colonization Society has nothing to do directly. But those who in this state, take views like these, are glad to support this society, as a means of great good in various ways, and as an instrument of developing those tendencies which under the leading of an Almighty Providence and the unswerving laws of nature, are moving toward such issues. We see it all plain—plain as noon day. But my sheet is full—yours truly.

J. F. C.



[From the *Old Colony Whig and Christian Observer*, Taunton, Mass. Sept. 7.]

We are glad to find that the great and good cause of the American Colonization Society, is obtaining cordial favor in the eyes of our brethren in Louisiana and Kentucky. Its prospects in those States are highly encouraging. We have inserted in our outer form to-day an account, extracted from the *Louisville Journal*, of two large and spirited meetings recently held in that city, to devise measures for efficiently aiding the Colonization Society in its broad plans of philanthropy. Our friend, the Rev. Mr. GURLEY,—so advantageously known for his benevolent labors amongst us, and the warm attachments inspired by his admirable personal qualities,—has there found a field whereon his noble zeal and fervid eloquence have been successfully exerted in furtherance of the great objects which he advocates. It is not long since we recorded the results of his visit to New-Orleans, in which city a large Auxiliary was formed, and from eight to ten thousand dollars were promptly subscribed in aid of the funds of the Parent Institution.

The work, we doubt not, will move on prosperously in the South and West. An impulse has been given it which cannot easily be resisted. Wherever the cause is thoroughly examined and understood, it can scarcely fail of winning the approbation of the wise and good. The scheme of African Colonization has been proved to be judicious and practicable. It is as feasible as it is humane. It appeals to the generous sympathies of every patriot, Christian and philanthropist. Let it but secure the active co-operation of our fellow-citizens in different quarters of the Union, and the patronage of the General Government will not long be wanting,—and therewith, the most sanguine hopes of the friends of the cause will be abundantly realized. The slave will be loosed from his manacles, and go forth from the house of his bondage. The tide of emigration will set rapidly towards the African Continent; and ten thousand of its now exiled sons will once more tread in freedom the soil of their Father-Land. A new and bright and glorious day will dawn over Africa; and the long night of her sorrows and woes will soon be happily ended.

May the efforts of the benevolent in this grand enterprise never be slackened, till their aims be triumphantly achieved! And with all our hearts we bid them **GOD SPEED.**

## ANTI-ABOLITION.

[From the *New Orleans Observer*, September 3.]

The Cincinnati Union Society of coloured persons, held a meeting on the 1st of August last, to take into consideration the situation of the coloured inhabitants of that city, and passed the following well-timed resolutions:

"WHEREAS we have for the last ten months, witnessed the efforts making by a few misguided and fanatic men amongst us, styled Abolitionists; and whereas we have become convinced that the means they are using have a direct tendency to injure the interests of the coloured population of the free States by exciting the suspicion of white inhabitants; and we believe to rivet more firmly the chains of the slave; Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we disclaim in the most positive manner all connexion with the Abolitionists, and hold in horror and contempt their theory of amalgamation as degrading both to the white and the coloured man.

*Resolved*, That the publication of the *Philanthropist* and other Abolition papers and tracts in this city, have had and we believe will continue to have, an injurious and prejudicial effect on the interests and well-being of the coloured population.

*Resolved*, That if Mr. Birney and his associates have, as they pretend, the well-being of the coloured race at heart, they will cease their misguided efforts here, and leave us as they found us, to work out our own salvation.

*Resolved*, That we will consider the future publication of Abolition papers in this city, as an attempt to excite against us angry feelings and the personal violence of the anti-Abolitionists.

## SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

[From the Correspondent of the *Pennsylvania Enquirer*.]

HAVANA, March, 1836.

In looking at the population of Havana, it is evident that there are more blacks than whites; but the humanity of the Spaniards to their slaves in cities, is said to exceed that of other nations. With reference to the negroes on plantations, I have heard a very different story; but it will be time enough to talk of them when I travel into the interior. Many of the negroes here, both male and female, have long straight marks on their cheeks, as if cut, or indented with a red-hot iron. At first, I imagined these marks to have been made by their owners, as a means whereby to recognize them; but on inquiry, I found that they were uniformly effected in their infancy in Africa, as badges of distinction between different nations or tribes. Slaves are at liberty to remain out in the streets until ten o'clock at night, and whenever they can raise the money, they are allowed to purchase their freedom, a public officer settling the price of the slave, if the owner will not consent, or require an exorbitant amount. The worst regulation in this island regarding slaves is, the custom of hunting them down with large and savage dogs (bloodbonds,) if they attempt to escape. This is sometimes attended with cruelty, and the opportunity for employing the dogs is frequent in the country. The Government have very recently consented to discountenance the *slave trade*, but it is still carried on to as great an extent as ever in an illicit way; the slaves being merely landed on the coast instead of in the ports of Cuba. It is hardly a matter of surprise that this infamous traffic continues, even at the risk of capture, confiscation and imprisonment, by British vessels of war. One captain of a slaver told me in this city, that he has bought prisoners of war—when they were very numerous and trading ships scarce, as low as *one dollar each*! and by barter, still cheaper. I understand from five to ten dollars is a common price, and from ten to twenty dollars, dear: from twenty to thirty dollars, or forty dollars, extravagant. Captains also informed me that they had brought over as many as 700 at a time, in vessels of 200 tons burthen—the vessels being built with every accommodation, *expressly* for the trade. When they arrive, they are sure to find plenty of customers in Cuba; the prices being about four hundred dollars for an active man in the prime of life, three hundred dollars for a woman ditto, and from fifty dollars and upwards for younger negroes and negresses. Old slaves are never imported; and it may be as well to remark that the African prisoners of war are generally murdered by their captors, unless they can be sold to slave-dealers. This, however, forms no excuse for so selfish and cruel a traffic, as if there were no buyers, there would be few if any wars on that unhappy coast. A captain informed me that he had something like the following conversation with an African King (of Dahoomie or Ashantee, I forget which); 121 naked slaves were on the beach—

King.—What will you give for those slaves?

Captain.—Nothing. I do not want them.

King.—Then I shall have them all killed up this afternoon and to-morrow morning.

Captain.—Good God! you do not intend to murder them.

King.—Yes, but I do—why should I be at the cost of feeding them? I have made war and caught slaves for the whites, and now they will not come and buy them. Cannot afford to find them victuals. The killing of them will give sport to my warriors, put them in spirits, and make them fierce.

Captain.—I will save them if you will take a dollar a piece.

The captain assured me that all the purchase money was spent by the savages in buying toys from the ship. It is but right, though, that I should add, that this was what he called “a lucky hit”—the cheapest slaves he ever bought.

A few evenings since, just about sundown, a vessel of war, with all her canvas set, sailed majestically into the harbor, and behind her a brig—following like a condemned criminal. The arrival created some sensation here, and on inquiry I found she was His Britannic Majesty's sloop of war *Champion*, 18 guns. She brought in a very fine and well-armed Spanish brig, captured within a few miles of the Havana—a slaver. She had 380 slaves on board, and at first showed fight; during a short engagement, two or three were killed and wounded. Finding it useless to contend the point, the captain of the slaver ran her on shore; and horrible to relate, in the crew's compelling about 200 of the poor creatures to land, nearly 100

were said to be drowned! By this time the British boats came up, when all the crew escaped except one or two, who were put in irons. 180 slaves were taken possession of, as well as the brig, which, as the wind was moderate, was soon warped off the rocks.

A bounty is allowed by the British Government, of a certain sum (I believe 10*l.*) per head, for every negro taken alive, beside the prize-money arising from the sale of the ship. I saw the negroes after they were landed; they were placed in a yard under a large shed, each with a sort of spoon hung round his or her neck. They were a fine, well-made people; hair cut or shaved close to the head; only a piece of cloth round their waists, and they appeared to be very merry.

When captured slaves are disposed of by the English in Cuba, they are "apprenticed," and are to all intents and purposes slaves for five or seven years, at which time they are entitled to their freedom. Methinks I hear the philanthropic reader exclaim—then the poor creatures do obtain their liberty at last! My answer is—No; they do not. They are in general bought or rather hired for the term of *apprenticeship* by rich planters, who previously possess a considerable number of negroes. When the planter takes them away, they are all *named* and *entered* by the public authorities, to be reclaimed and liberated at the end of their time. That, however, seldom or never happens; for if the planter lose one of his old slaves by death, he immediately gives one of his new apprentices the same name, and returns an account of the *apprentice's* decease to Government. And thus the poor fellow's slavery only ends with his life. Another plan is, to send an apprentice to some neighbor who has had a slave die, until the time for returning the apprentices to Government has passed over. I am informed that by one fraud or another, the poor African seldom gets free; and not understanding the Spanish language, he cannot plead his own cause. Even if he could, I shrewdly suspect it would be of no avail—unless it were before Tacon himself. The price of a captured apprentice varies from twenty dollars to sixty dollars, according to age, sex, and strength. A striking illustration this of the utter folly of attempting to abolish the slave trade where slavery is tolerated.

The value of a male negro who understands labor, or being a servant, is about six hundred dollars; if he knows a trade, such as a shoemaker, tailor, &c., he is worth eight hundred dollars; women are about two hundred dollars less, and children in proportion.

The free negroes dress remarkably fine and showy, and it really has a curious effect to see the sable ladies parading the streets or going to mass, dressed in scarlet shawls, black or white lace veils and mantillas, with a little *blacky* in a spruce dress, either before or behind them, carrying a prayer book, and a carpet to kneel on in church. Madame D—— with whom we lodge, possesses three negresses and a negro. Two negresses she hires out as a kitchen maid and a washerwoman, for twelve dollars per month each. The man is hired out as a cook for one *ounce*, *i. e.* seventeen dollars per month. One negress she keeps herself as a house servant. These are all well treated, in fact I may say they are made a great deal of, as Madame D. is partial to them. A little girl about 11 years old, is hired to take care of a child in the next house, for two dollars a month. If a slave, male or female, have a bad or cruel master or mistress in the city, they are allowed 15 days to seek for another, and the first is *obliged* to sell at a price settled by the public officer.

It is no uncommon practice for country people to steal little negro children from the city. Their plan is to take them while playing in the streets, and put them in a deep empty market basket on a mule's back, where they give the child sweetmeats to keep it quiet; and if nobody observes them, they carry off their booty with impunity.

[Correspondence of the *New York Express*.]

MATANZAS, August 23.—The slave trade is very far from being put down in the West Indies, and especially in and about this island. Many ships from the United States are sold here for the purpose of being made slavers of. Instead of the Baltimore clippers, and fast sailers hitherto bought, the slave traders are now buying leaky unsuspecting ships which are sent to the Slave Coast for *sperm oil*, which means for negroes. There is an anchorage ground near Matanzas, where the slave ships are in, very often, full of negroes, from the Coast of Africa. There they are landed, and unwillingly marched to Matanzas, where they are put in the slave market,—the authorities winking at this violation of the laws of nations. If the



abolitionists, instead of making so much useless and injurious effort in the United States, would direct their attention to the slave trade as carried on here, and expose the manner in which American vessels are built and sold for the purpose of making slavers of them, they would do an essential service to the human race.

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### MISSIONS TO AFRICA.

The Rev. John Seyes, Rev. Squire Chase, and the Rev. George Brown, the last mentioned a coloured man, sailed from New York, a day or two since, in the schr. Portia, for Liberia. All missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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#### [From the Christian Witness.]

The Rev. Lancelot B. Minor, the Rev. John Payne, and the Rev. Thomas S. Savage, M. D., are appointed by the Committee of the Episcopal Church for Foreign Missions, Missionaries to Africa, and their station fixed at Cape Palmas in the Maryland Colony. They are to engage immediately in a collecting agency, on behalf of the mission to which they are devoted—but are restricted to the Dioceses south of Pennsylvania, in their efforts to procure funds. Our devoted Missionary to Persia will be sadly disappointed on finding that Dr. Savage, in whose speedy departure for the same field he felt fully confident when he left us, is to devote himself to another, and a distant field.

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#### [From the Foreign Missionary Chronicle.]

To the Executive Committee the renewal of the Mission to Western Africa has recently been a subject of particular and serious consideration. The great continent of Africa, in part owing to the peculiar and formidable difficulties which are presented in the way of its evangelization, still remains, to a great extent, destitute of its proper share in the Missionary efforts of Protestant Christendom. The founding of a Mission in the region of Western or Central Africa is an object which the Committee have, for years, had much at heart: and, though in the unerring providence of God, their attempts to effect it have hitherto been attended with bereavement and trial, they have never abandoned the design. The Society has still considerable property in Africa, including the mission house at Millsburg. The committee have not yet been able to comply with the request of several original towns that the means of religious instruction should be extended to them and their children. Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, in time past employed in that field, but compelled to leave it for a season by protracted disease, has recovered his health, and expresses his willingness to return and resume his labors. In view of these things, the Committee have passed resolutions for the renewal of their mission to Africa, and the appointment of Mr. Pinney, and such other persons as may be associated with him, to repair to that field as soon as suitable arrangements can be made—that, in renewing their missionary operations, special attention be paid to the selection of a salubrious and promising site, and for making every possible exertion to provide a location at which Missionaries hereafter leaving this country, under their direction, for the Africa service, may enjoy the opportunity of passing the season of acclimation in circumstances more safe and comfortable than heretofore. The Missions of the Christian Societies in Western Africa have been blessed of God, and made the happy instruments of diffusing the light of the glorious Gospel. The Missions of the church Missionary Society, the Baptist and Methodist Missionary Societies, have been successful in their labors for the instruction and salvation of the natives. And why should not our Society take vigorous hold of the work, and persevere in it without fainting; no longer relying on an arm of flesh, but on the omnipotent arm of the Almighty, who is able to remove every obstacle, level mountains into plains, sustain and bless his humble, faithful servants in every circumstance, and succeed their labors for his glory and the conversion of perishing sinners far beyond their most sanguine expectations.

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During the year ending April 1, 1836, the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions commissioned, exclusively of native assistants in Burmah, thirty-two missionaries and assistant missionaries, among whom were Mrs. Elizabeth Mylne and the Rev. A. W. Anderson, for Liberia.

## CONTRIBUTIONS

*To the American Colonization Society, from July 20 to Aug. 20, 1836.*

*Gerrit Smith's first plan of Subscription.*

John Gray, Fredericksburg, his 6th instalment,	\$100
Jacob T. Towson, Williamsport, Md., 6th do.	100
<i>Collections in Churches, &amp;c.</i>	
Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., by Rev. Samuel Wilson,	15
Amherst C. House, Va., by Rev. C. A. Page,	10
Belvidere, N. Jersey, by Rev. J. N. Caudee,	18 69
Sunday School of same Congregation, W. C. Morris, Sup't.	11 31
Chester, Meigs county, Ohio, by Rev. E. H. Field,	10
Concord, Mass., 1st Congregational Society, by Rev. Ezra Ripley,	17
Fairfield, N. Jersey, Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Ethan Osborn,	15
Fayetteville, N. C., Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James W. Douglas,	20
Jonesborough, Tenn., by Rev. Thomas R. Catlett,	10
Kingsport, do do	1
Meadville, Pa., Presbyterian Church, by Rev. N. West,	15
Namapo Works, Rockland county, N. Y., by Rev. S. Fisher,	12
New Marlboro, Mass., by Rev. Harley Goodwin,	6
Newark, Ohio, Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Wylie,	10
Norwich, Chenango county, Presbyterian Church, by Rev. John Sessions,	3
Providence, Kentucky, by Rev. Geo. McNeley,	10
Skaneateles, N. York, St. James' Church, Rev. J. T. Clark,	10
Two Ridges, Jefferson county, Ohio, by Rev. T. Hunt,	5
Virginia Conference, Rev. James Purvis,	2 45
West Hanover, Dauphin county, Pa., Rev. James Snodgrass,	11 75
<i>Donations.</i>	
Port Gibson, Mississippi, William Young, to Rev. R. R. Gurley,	100
Rodney, do David Hunt, do.	500
Salem, New Jersey, John Tyler,	3
Utica, New York, William J. Bacon,	10
Wheatfield, Monroe county, N. York, Philip Garbutt,	50
Wilkes county, N. C., from a Lady, by Rev. James Purvis,	50
Wake do from three Ladies, by do.	2 05
<i>Auxiliary Societies.</i>	
Virginia Aux. Society, by B. Brand, Tr. in two drafts, principally col-	
lections by Rev. C. W. Andrews,	631
Washington County, Ohio, by D. Woodbridge, Tr.	71 34
<hr/>	
	\$1781 09

*Contributions from August 20 to September 23.*

*Gerrit Smith's first plan of Subscription.*

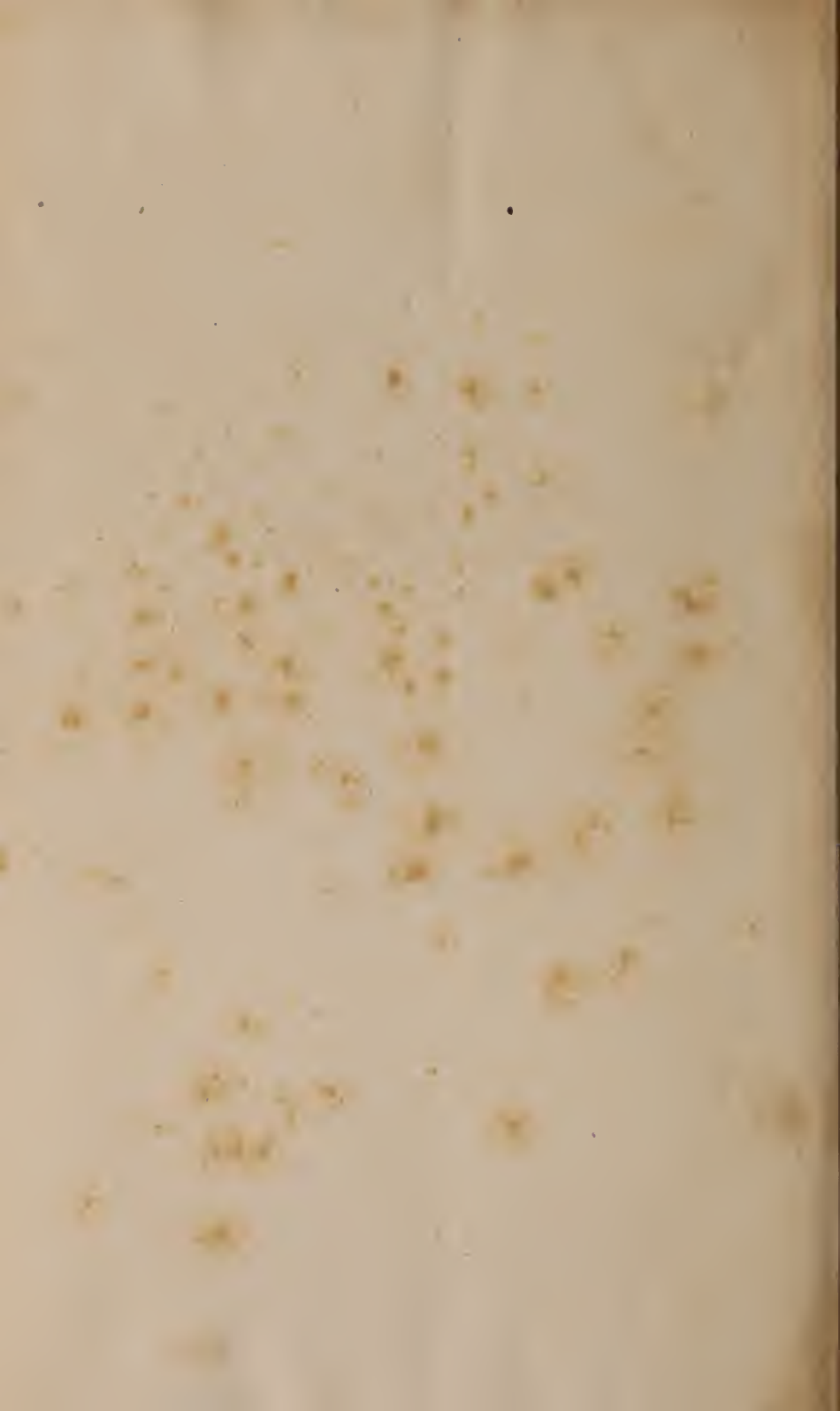
Gen. John H. Cocke, his 7th instalment,	\$100
<i>Collections in Churches, &amp;c.</i>	
Baton Rouge, John Buhler \$50; J. P. Smith \$20, by Rev. R. R. Gurley,	70
Blairsville and Salem (Pa.) Presbyterian congregations, by Rev. T. Davis,	10
Frankfort, Ky., after an address by Rev. R. R. Gurley,	23 31
Danville, Ky., in Presbyterian Church, on 4th of July, by Rev. Mr. Young,	37 16
in do. after a discourse by Rev. R. R. Gurley:	
John Jacobs,	20
Rev. J. C. Young, J. J. Polk, and Mrs. Mary Greene, \$10 each,	30
Rev. J. Adams, Saml. Caldwell, David Caldwell, Michael Hope,	
D. A. Russel, S. G. Barnell, Mrs. Tabitha Cocke, Mrs. M. Bell,	
and Mrs. F. Henderson, \$5 each,	45
A Hopkins,	3
Jas. Barbour, Dr. J. Wiesager, A. R. Ward, & Wm. Dod, \$2 each,	8
Charles Caldwell, T. Cowan, Wm. Ballenton, John Farel, Joshua	
Fay, R. Russell, F. Yeiser, J. M. Anderson, James S. Graham,	
Joseph M'Dowell, N. S. Reed, Mr. Todd, N. Tadlock, M. Bow-	
ers, Rachael Nichols, and eight others unnamed, \$1 each,	23
Carried forward,	\$2021 56

	Brought forward,	\$2021 56
Christopher Moore, L. Nichols, C. D. Caldwell, and seven others unnamed, 50 cents each,	- - - - - 5	
One individual 93 cents, and another 25 cents,	- - - - - 1 18	
	<hr/>	135 18
Georgetown, D. C., Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Slicer,		23 70
Harrodsburg, Ky., Methodist Church, after a discourse by Rev. R. R. Gurley,		30
Heathsville, Virginia, Methodist Church, by Rev. F. Macartney,		15
Hillsborough, Ohio, Methodist Church, by Rev. J. M'D. Matthews,		6 50
Hundley's Church, Kentucky, by Rev. R. R. Gurley, viz:		
Samuel Bray,	\$10	
George Hikes, senr. and Andrew Hikes, \$5 each,	10	
William Brown and Samuel Bice, \$2 each,	4	
Daniel Doup and Alex. Harbison, \$1 each,	2	
Elijah Churchman,	50	26 50
Indianapolis, Indiana, Presbyterian congregation, by Isaac Coe,		40 88
Methodist do by do		40 68
Lancaster county, Va., mostly from a congregation worshipping at White Stone Chapel, by Rev. Cyrus Daggett,		10
Lebanon, Ky., after an address by Rev. R. R. Gurley,		23 37
Lexington, Ky., by Rev. R. R. Gurley,		213 62
Louisville, Ky., from Episcopal Church, by R. Barnes,		50
by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, viz:		
Wm. Fellowes, James Stewart, J. H. Baker, John W. Anderson, W. W. Worsley, George Poindexter, J. Ward, and John S. Snead, \$50 each,		400
Ed. D. Hobbs and R. Buckner, life members, \$30 each,		60
Mr. Averill, (Tr'r. P. T.)		26
J. M. Weaver, Danl. Father, Ed. Crow, and H. B. Hill, \$20 each,		80
R. E. Smith, Paul Reinhard, Saml. Gwathmey, Charles E. Beyn- roth, James Marshall, S. S. Goodwin, James Prather, James Low, John Linton, Samuel Casseday, Orresby Hite, P. Chamberlain, J. B. Bowls, Jesse Newton, Wm. F. Pettit, W. W. Lawes, and Steele & Carr, \$10 each,		170
W. Miller,		6
Rev. J. F. Clarke, Rev. Mr. Britton, J. Pomeroy, Mr. Powell, John P. Bull, J. George, James Maxwell, jr., James Henry, T. B. Fitch, B. T. Smith, Jos. Day, H. H. Jones, E. W. Rupert, W. I. Lindenberger, James J. Lemon, Walter Cox, Wm. H. Lloyd, G. Stewart, Wm. Kendrick, Wm. Piatt, R. A. Moffitt, Jas. Monks, J. S. Morris, Thomas Bates, H. Carey, J. Chamberlain, Taylor & Horning, Thomas Anderson, Mrs. R. M'Farland, and Miss M. A. M'Nutt, \$5 each,		150
W. Tannehill, D. M. Gasley, J. R. Greene, Dr. L. Rogers, Wm. M. Elliott, Rev. H. H. Kavenaugh, J. B. Huie, Rev. B. O. Peers, F. E. White, Walker Morris, J. P. Davidson, B. G. Cutter, Wm. S. Vernon, B. G. Courtney, Wm. Niven, James Bradfoyd, E. W. Turner, P. Maxey, Dr. Rogers, J. Cockvern, James A. Taylor, Geo. Burton, E. H. Lewis, C. Bervard, H. Pope, John Varnum, and two individuals not named, \$1 each,		28
	<hr/>	920
Middleburg, Va., Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. G. Morgan,		16
Sunday School of do.		4
New Albany, Indiana, after addresses from Rev. R. R. Gurley,		100
New England, the following collections by Rev. J. B. Pinney, viz:		
from Windsor \$20.25; from 1st Society, Goshen, \$40.75;		
from Berlin \$7.06; from 1st Society, Springfield, \$39.75;		
from Long Meadow \$14.64; from 2d Cong. Springfield \$6;		
from Chickopee Factory \$6.35; from Chickopee \$5.50;		
and from Cabotville \$3.25,		143 55
Pottsgrove, N. Jersey, Presbyterian Church, Rev. Geo. W. Janvier,		15
Ringoes, New Jersey, Rev. J. Kirkpatrick,		12
	<hr/>	
	Carried forward,	3847 54



		Brought forward,	3847 54
Springfield, Mass., Rev. Mr. Baldwin's Society, remitted by Isaac Mansfield,		14 50	
<i>Donations.</i>			
New England, the following by the Rev. J. B. Pinney, viz:			
Rev. A. Nettleton, E. Windsor, \$3; Mrs. Sage \$3; Mrs. Sage \$3; and			
Mrs. Hubbard, of Middletown, \$10, a friend 50 cents,		19 50	
Tewksbury, Mass., Misses Rebecca and Nancy Kitridge, \$5 each, trans-			
mitted by Isaac Mansfield,		10	
<i>Auxiliary Societies.</i>			
Connecticut State Colonization Society, by Seth Terry, Tr.		500	
Highland County, Ohio, Auxiliary Society, by Rev. J. M'D. Matthews,		17 50	
Kentucky State Society, by Rev. Daniel Baker, Secretary,		1000	
<i>Life Members.</i>			
Lexington, Kentucky, J. Weir and Norman Porter, \$30 each, included			
in the collections at Lexington.			
Nashville, Ten., Rev. Dr. John T. Edgar, contributed by the Presbyte-			
rian congregation at that place,		50	
Port Gibson, Mississippi, Rev. Zebulon Butler, (contributed by A. Gor-			
don \$20; by Mrs. N. Jenkins \$3; and by Z. B. \$7)		30	
Shelby County, Ohio, William Wright, (received from Rev. Geo. Shel-			
don, Canton,)		51 48	
Sturbridge, Mass., Rev. Joseph L. Clark, (contributed by Cyrus Mer-			
rick, and transmitted by Isaac Mansfield,)		30	
Springfield, Mass., Charles Stearns, through Rev. J. B. Pinney,		30	
<i>Receipts heretofore omitted.</i>			
From the Gorham, Maine, Benevolent Society,		20	
a Charity box, kept by the Rev. J. G. Merrill, of Cape Elizabeth,		3	
A Cummings, Portland,		2	
			<hr/> \$5625 52
<i>African Repository.</i>			
John Tyler, Salem, New Jersey,		\$2	
Isaac Backus, Canterbury, Connecticut,		12 50	
Henry Goslee, Green county, N. York, per Hon. Valentine Efner,		10	
Rev. Wm. Hooper, Chapel Hill, N. C.		13	
Rev. A. Empie, Williamsburg, Va.		2	
James Livingston, Richmond, Va.		2	
D. W. Naill and J. Landes, Sam's Creek, \$2 each, to Dec. 1836, inclusive,		4	
Wm. Graydon, Harrisburg, Pa., per Hon. Wm. Clark,		2	
John S. Martin, Estillville, Va.		5	
Dr. James Jones, Nottaway C. H., Va.		6	
E. Easton, Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio,		58	
B. W. Hewson, Cincinnati, Ohio,		6	
George Downes, Calais, Maine,		10	
Rev. Wm. Matchet, Agent,		5	
Samuel Young, Agent, Baltimore,		51 67	
Paul Stevens, Agent,		117 60	
Edward B. Randolph, Columbus, Miss.		5	
Samuel Rhea, Bluntsville, Tennessee,		2	
Rev. S. M. Worcester, Salem, Massachusetts,		10	
N. Goodale, W. W. Caldwell, R. H. McNair, \$12 each, New Orleans, La.		36	
Charles Briggs \$7; L. M. Mallain, Alfred Hennen, \$12 each, do		31	
Charles Dimord \$4.50; S. Franklin and Wm. Grant, \$2 each, do		8 50	
Walton & Waller,		2	
D. F. Conrad, Baton Rouge, La.		2	
Dr. Preston Pond, Jackson, La.		10	
Judge Drury, for Lewis de Wolff, of Bristol, R. I.		5	
Thomas M'Donald, Thebadeuxville, La.		4	
Dr. Marshall, Versailles, Kentucky,		20	
Norman Porter, Lexington, Kentucky,		5	







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